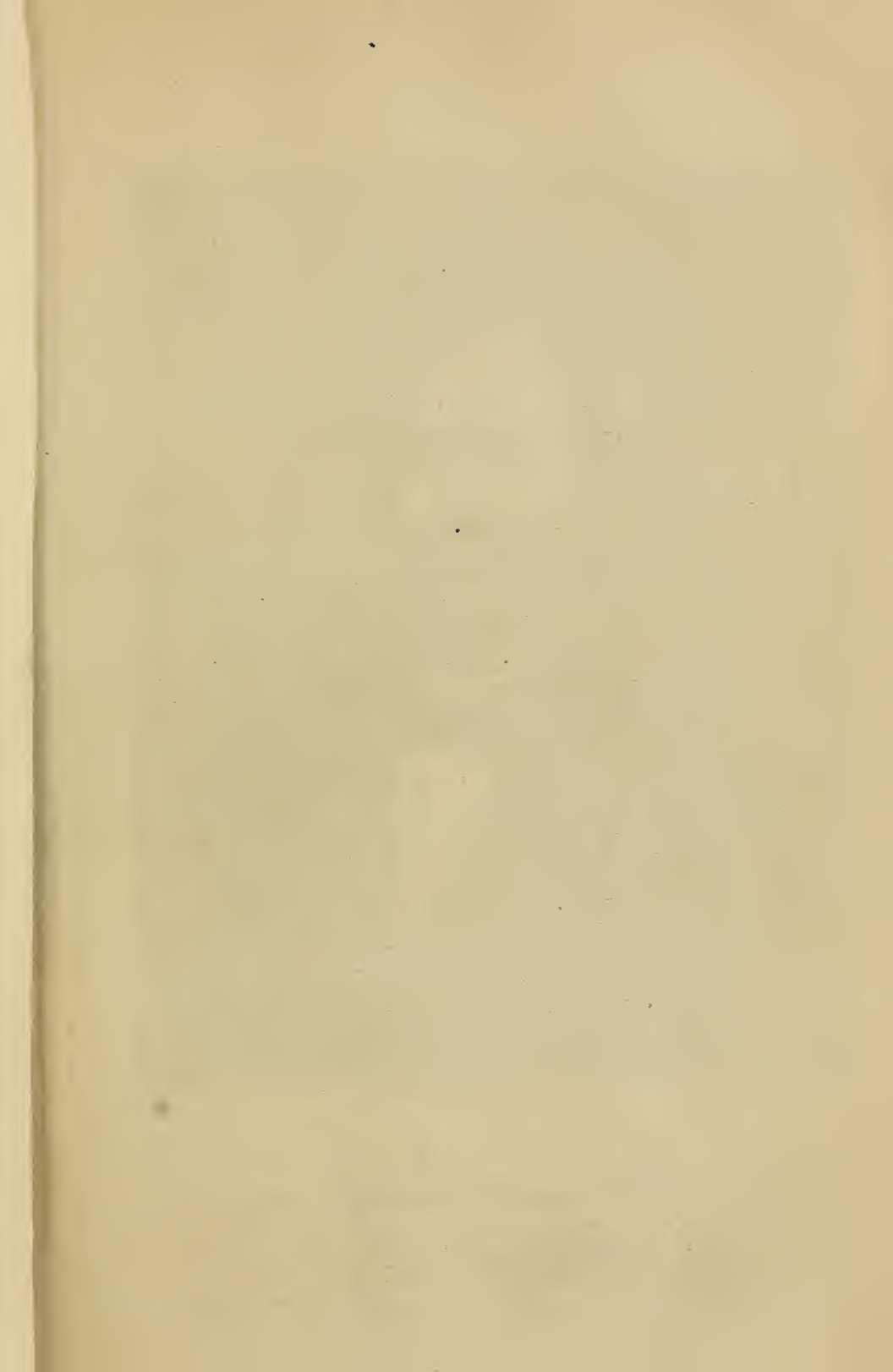
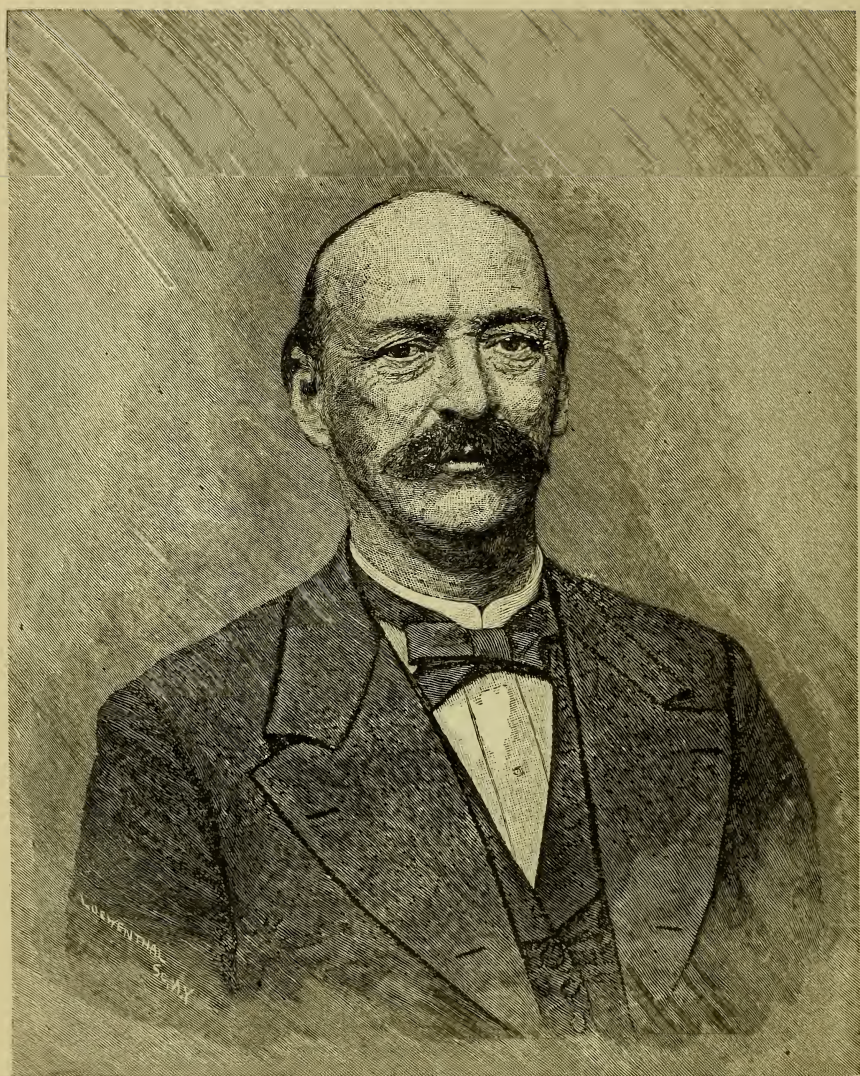


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Yours Truly  
J. H. Sprague

# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

Vol.. XIX.

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No. 6.

## Our Frontispiece.

We present our readers, this month, with the engraved portrait of a distinguished agriculturist—the Hon. N. T. Sprague, the President of the American Agricultural Association. Col. Sprague was born at Mount Holly, Rutland county, Vt., June 22, 1828. His parents were remarkable for their intelligence and popularity. His father was, for years, a Judge of a county court, and became distinguished for his independence, wisdom and strong intellectual qualities, controlled by a love for truth and strict justice. He began life in poverty, but soon by his economical habits and sagacity in business affairs, amassed a large fortune.

The subject of this sketch, Col. N. T. Sprague, was first a merchant, then breeder of thoroughbred merino sheep, cattle and horses, and farmer on a large scale. He afterwards was State senator, President of the First National Bank of Brandon, Vt. In 1868, he was president of the famous Howe Scale Company, so universally known for the accuracy of its work. Col. Sprague is one of the most noted men of his State, and has been concerned in farming successfully for 30 years. We are indebted for these facts and for the following extracts, to that able paper, "Agricultural Review," edited by Joseph H. Reall, of New York.

"At his own expense, Col. Sprague erec-

ted the Vermont State building at the Centennial Exposition, which was one of the finest structures of its class on the grounds, the State Legislature having failed to make an appropriation for the purpose, and the Governor of the State not having the power. This was, we believe the only instance in which a private individual performed that service for his State. The Legislature of Vermont, at its next session, partly reimbursed Col. Sprague for his outlay, but feeling that a gift was not to be paid for, he at once donated the amount returned to him, for the purpose of a town library for the village of Brandon. The amount was formally accepted by the officers of the corporation, appropriate resolutions of thanks tendered Col. Sprague, and the institution named 'The Sprague Centennial Library.'

"Col. Sprague takes great interest in stock breeding, paying attention not only to Merino sheep, but Ayrshire and Jersey cattle. He adopts all the improved methods of agriculture, and has recently constructed one of the best silos in the country. There are few of the practical details of agriculture in which he is not thoroughly informed, and the Association may well be proud of having at its head one of the leading and best informed farmers in the country.

"No fitter selection for the head of an organization which represents the entire agricultural and industrial interests of the country could have been made. His vast business experience and thorough practical knowledge of farming in its various bran-

ches, with his earnest sympathy for the farmer and love of agriculture, make him the man for the position. His legislative and financial experience make him a superior executive officer and organizer, and his large enterprise and broad views add to his qualifications for the place. He is especially adapted for the office in connection with the coming Exposition, and will make that enterprise a triumphant success.

Col. Sprague has often been proposed for Governor of his State, but always declined the use of his name. As President he fills a more useful and important position."

### Farm Work for June.

This is the busy month for farmers—grass and weeds grow faster than crops and require extermination. The small grain crops are to be harvested, clover hay to be made, corn and tobacco and cotton crops are demanding attention, besides a multiplicity of smaller matters that cannot be neglected. Some of these many duties we shall now recall by way of suggestion to you.

#### Corn.

This king of grain plants is a gross feeder and requires much and rich plant food; its deep roots and their extensive ramifications require a deep and well tilled soil. It therefore should have the top soil often stirred with a horse hoe or steel tooth cultivator, as often as once a week from the time it appears above the ground until the tassels begin to show. After that, it requires no more work. Level culture always for this crop. After the first deep plowing, when the turf is turned under, the plow should never be used.

When the corn is young, we have found a gill of slacked ashes, dropt near the roots, and plaster (gypsum,) sown broadcast, at the rate of two bushels per acre, to be very advantageous to the growth of this plant. To produce a large yield the land should have been in turf, and after deep plowing, followed with the sub-soil plow in at least every other furrow, highly manured and harrowed, then 200 lbs of phosphate, well harrowed again, and again, until the soil is thoroughly comminuted and all weeds destroyed. In a word, heavy manuring and perfect cultivation before being planted.

#### Tobacco.

The bulk of tobacco planting should be done

this month. We ask your serious consideration of what the *Maryland Farmer* has said heretofore about this valuable crop and especially to reflect upon its long advocacy of planting less area and trying to make one acre produce more weight and of higher value than three acres have produced under the old system.

#### Harvesting and Harvest Implements.

Harvest depends on the season and locality. It usually begins in this section about the last week of this month. Whenever it does begin the first consideration should be that the field force is commensurate with the work to be done. A few days lost may entail many additional days of labor. This force has been greatly reduced of late years by the ingenuity of mechanics who have introduced those immensely saving of labor machines, such as the reaper and binder combined, reaping and binding easily, 12 acres per day. But whether the old cradle, the simple reaper, or the reaper and binder be used, it is economy to have all harvest tools and machines of the very best quality and kind in use. It has long been settled that the best time for cutting wheat is when the straw below the ear begins to turn yellow, and when the kernel is in the dough state, this is just about 10 or fourteen days before the wheat is fully ripe and the kernels hard and dry. If the wheat is ripe, much is lost by the grain shattering, and a dead loss of 15 or more per cent. on the flour of an equal measure of grain.

#### Clover for Hay.

Cut clover for hay, when about half the blossoms are commencing to turn brown.

#### Late Potatoes.

These should have been planted last month, but they may now be planted, up to the 10th of July, if the soil is well prepared and highly fertilized. Please notice what we said about this important crop in the last number of the "Maryland Farmer." To save them from the Colorado bug, use "Royal Purple," "Paris Green," or "Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector." The latter is a new discovery and highly commended.

#### Broadcast Corn and Millet.

Both of these grains should now be sown broadcast or in drills, for feeding grain, or curing as fodder for winter, or for ensilaging. We trust that many of our farmers will try ensilage this year, and in doing so, will adhere to the advice given, and observe the methods of those who have had much experience in this matter of preserving green fodder for winter, as fully set forth in the April and May number of the *Maryland Farmer*, for the current year.

**Beets, Carrots and Mangels.**

We have, already, in previous numbers urged the great propriety of cultivating these excellent roots for stock feeding, and the necessity of early sowing. If not sown last month they should be got in the ground by the 10th of this month. Our directions for the preparation of the ground and after cultivation will be found in our pages for May.

**Ruta Baga Turnips.**

The Ruta Baga is one of the most nutritious roots for stall feeding. It is hardy, and if the product is less than that of the mangolds or of the sugar beet, it is nevertheless sufficiently large to encourage its extensive use.

*Time of Sowing.*—Sow at any period between the 15th and 25th of June.

*Method of Culture.*—Either in drill or broadcast, but the former mode is by far the best.

*Soil.*—The soil best adapted for ruta бага is a light rich loam, inclining to sand or sandy loam, rather than to clay. In new grounds or clover or grass lays, well plowed and thoroughly worked the ruta бага thrives admirably.

*Preparation.*—Deep plowing, say not less than eight or ten inches is absolutely necessary to the proper growth of this crop. After the land is plowed it should be carefully pulverized by a frequent use of the harrow and roller.

*Manures.*—To grow a large crop of ruta бага the soil must be rich and naturally of a good quality. If the seed is to be sown broadcast the manure to be used must be hauled out and spread over the land before plowing. If, on the contrary, the drill system is adopted, the manure should be applied directly to the drills, as in planting potatoes; the drills being then covered and flattened on the surface by passing a roller over them, before putting in the seed.

*Manure for an acre of Ruta Baga.*—Fifteen two-horse loads of well rotted manure, 10 bushels of wood ashes and 200 lbs of dissolved S. C. Rock.

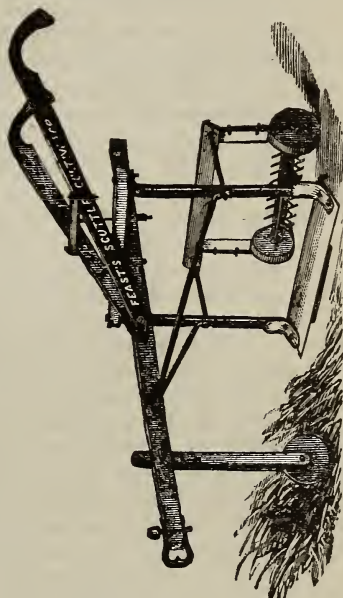
**Farm and Garden Implements.**

One of the best implements for working among root and other small vegetable crops, when in their young growth, is the Feast's Scuttle Cultivator. (See cut in the next column.)

This nice destroyer of weeds and loosener of the soil has lately been patented by Mr. Jno. Feast, Sr., of Baltimore, well known as a florist and gardener. This machine has been pronounced by experienced cultivators of soil, to be superior to any other now in use for cleaning walks, working among nursery stock and small

crops in their young state. Its advantages are:

1st. It cuts up every weed in its progress, and, by a revolving axle, with teeth, throws the weeds on the top of the ground, resting on two rollers which turn as it moves forward, and by a flange throws the soil on the inside of the upright holding the blade or hoe.



2nd. It cuts all weeds within an inch of the row, in small crops, where a common cultivator would cover the crop, and a space not cut, with the dirt thrown over it.

3rd. One frame can be adapted for either of three blades, 12, 18 or 24 inches long, to work in rows of those widths apart, which, with a man and horse walking only three miles an hour, will clean one mile long, and six feet wide, and if engaged 8 hours a day, 1 mile long, and 48 feet wide, which space would take many men to do, if using common hoes. It is a great labor-saving machine in working vegetables or crops set in narrow drills, or cleaning walks in the gardens or on pleasure grounds.

It is adjustable, easily taken apart and put in a box eight inches square, four and a half feet long. It is made of best material and can be used by horse or hand power. The price is according to size, and can be had only of the patentee, at present.

**Sheep Shearing.**

Early this month sheep should be shorn, and it is a delicate operation that the master's eye ought to be upon, to see that no cruelty is exercised upon these patient, uncomplaining animals,

There are some heartless people who carelessly clip as much of the animal's skin as of its fleece. None but experienced or very careful persons should be allowed to shear sheep. Any farmer who has 100 sheep will find it economical to employ a practical shearer to clip his wool crop. He will save the cost in the extra amount of wool and in its appearance when sent to market, and oh! how much suffering he will save his flock by using skilful instead of ignorant labor in this necessary work. Be careful to protect the sheep for several days after shearing, from storms, or a cold snap or long, cool, rainy spells, should such weather follow the taking off of their heavy winter coats.

A few days after shearing the flock should be penned, and all, both the shorn sheep and the lambs should be dipped in a preparation of that very valuable and cheap "New Sheep Dip," for sale of which, Mr. T. W. Lawford, 296 E. Chase St., Baltimore, is the general agent. It destroys all ticks and other vermin and is said to be a certain cure for scab. It is highly concentrated; one gallon is amply sufficient for 100 gallons of dip, which will dip 100 sheep. The sheep experience no ill effect from it, even if used in the coldest weather, as it is claimed that it acts as a waterproofing for the skin, and a great promoter of wool growth. Our sheep growers would do well to try it. We think it better than the tobacco and sulphur steep which has been often used with good effect.

### Garden Work for June.

Keep the garden clear of weeds and young grass the soil often stirred, use the rake and scuffle hoe frequently, as these implements often used, will keep down effectually all intruders upon the soil, and sufficiently loosen the ground to give a soft bed for the tender roots of vegetables, and promote moisture and aeration far better than the hoe or spade, while a man can get over three times the ground in the same time.

*Setting out Cabbage Plants.*—Whenever it is possible to do so, cabbage plants should only be set out from their seed beds in moist, cloudy weather. In dry seasons, the process of transplanting should be towards evening, and after the work is done, water should be freely applied and the plants kept shady for a few days, until they have accommodated themselves to their new situation. In pricking out the plants from the beds, it is better where a limited number of plants is to be set out, to take them up singly with a scoop

trowel, and with a portion of the earth attached. If this is carefully done their growth will not be checked at all—if, however, a large number of plants are required, care should be taken in lifting them, to retain as many of the roots as possible. As they are drawn they should be deposited in any kind of vessel, containing six parts of fine earth, one part of soot, one part of flour of sulphur reduced by adding water to the consistence of cream. Dip the roots in this mixture which will preserve the plants from wilting, and also from the ravages of the cut worm and the fly.

*Peas.*—Continue to sow peas, but at this season choose a shady part of the garden, sow a few drills at intervals of two weeks, for succession; water the drills when planting.

*Melons and Canteleups.*—Keep these clean and well watered throughout the month.

*Transplanting Cauliflower and Broccoli.*—Treat these, in setting out, in the manner prescribed for transplanting cabbage. The bed where they are to stand to mature, should be enriched by a heavy dressing of cow and horse manure, well rotted and dug in almost half a spade deep, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Frequent waterings after sunset of an evening are absolutely necessary in dry weather.

*Sowing the Seed of Cauliflower and Broccoli.*—Sow seeds of these in warm, open borders, any time during this month for a full supply.

*Beans.*—Plant bunch beans at intervals of two weeks for succession. Choose for this purpose a cool, shady border, and water occasionally.

*Lettuce.*—Transplant lettuce for heading.

*Small Salading.*—Every week, sow a bed of small salading to keep up a constant supply.

*Radishes.*—Thin out the young radishes to 3 inches apart, and sow fresh seeds of the summer kinds, at intervals of ten days. The white turnip radish is to be preferred.

*Spinach.*—Drill in a few rows of spinach every ten days. The ground cannot be made too rich for this healthy and desirable vegetable.

*Carrots and Parsnips.*—These should have been seeded a month ago, but if a farther supply is needed, or seeding has been delayed, they may be drilled in at any time previous to the 10th of the month.

*Sowing Cabbage Seed.*—Prepare a bed for cabbage seed, chiefly Flat Dutch and Savoy, to be transplanted hereafter for winter use.

*Cymlins and Cucumbers.*—Hoe them well and keep them free from weeds.

*Lima and Carolina Beans.*—See that these are kept clean and poled, and draw occasionally a

fresh supply of earth about their roots.

*Beets, Parsnips and Carrots.*—All these roots now require attention; keep the earth loose about them, weed them thoroughly, and in dry weather do not spare the water, but do not apply it until after sunset.

*Early Turnips.*—Sow a bed of turnips late in the month for early use.

*Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.*—Keep this excellent root free of weeds, and stir the soil about it freely and often. And do not let its growth be checked for want of water.

*Onions.*—Work these occasionally, keeping the soil loose about the bulbs but not covering them.

*Okra or Gumbo.*—Thin out the plants where they stand too closely together, to eight inches apart, and earth up.

*Tomatoes, Egg Plants.*—Transplant these, if not set out before the early part of this month.

*Red Peppers.*—Set them out from the seed bed work the young plants occasionally and give them a good supply of water in dry weather.

*Endives.*—Set out plants for the seed bed and sow additional seed for a late crop.

*Late Roasting Ears.*—Plant a few ears of corn for late roasting ears.

*Pot and Medicinal Herbs.*—Prick out from the seed bed such plants as are large enough to remove during moist or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the young plants have taken root.

*Peach Trees.*—Examine the roots of peach trees a few inches below the surface of the ground. If gum exudes, the worm is certainly at work under the bark—take a pen-knife and cut it out by following its course, or follow it up with a piece of wire or coarse knitting needle. Do not desist until it is found and destroyed. Throw wood ashes around the roots and cover all up again.

### Value of Corn Cobs.

"If the accumulation of corn cobs were gathered up and thrown into the bog pen, they would by the next spring, be reduced to manure. It has been estimated in the corn cobs grown in this country last year were upwards of two hundred thousand pounds of potash. Where corn cobs are used in lighting fires at the farm house, the potash may be saved in the increased value of the ashes.

It is well-known that the different varieties of wood, when burned, yield varying proportions of potash. At the head of the list in the production of potash stands the willow; hence its ashes are of superior value in this respect, yet corn cobs contain double the amount of potash carried in the willow; so, in this manner, we

may approximate the value of the ashes obtained in the burning of corn cobs, and preserve the same for future use in the fertilization of the soil of the farm. \* \* \* \* \*

"The enormous cost to the farmer of potash—whether in his barnyard manure, in his commercial fertilizers, or in his more direct purchases of potash in one form or another—renders the economical utilization of corn cobs a matter of some importance. \* \* \* \* \*

"As an argument in favor of corn raising here, even though a small one, we have the fact that every bushel of corn cobs contains upward of a pound of potash. And, in conclusion, if the growing of corn makes a draught upon the soil for the necessary potash, how important that some method should be adopted, through a proper use of the corn cobs, to return this valuable element to the soil from whence it was drawn.

—*American Cultivator.*

### The Use of Plaster.

Plaster is an invaluable fertilizer. There is no doubt of this, and for some crops and upon some soils it acts with marvellous effect. For clover, peas, corn, oats and grass it often produces such effects that one is puzzled to account for it. Whether it is the lime or the sulphuric acid, or the gypsum itself, has not yet been satisfactorily shown. It is known that crystals of gypsum are found in the sap of clover and some other plants, but whether these are normally present or accidentally so, from a redundancy of the elements of sulphate of lime, which have entered into combination in the juices of the plants, has not yet been explained. Mr. George Geddes, the well known farmer of Western New York, has kept a part of his farm which is too distant from the barns to draw manure there profitably, in a state of high fertility by the regular use of plaster upon clover, and the plowing in of a clover sod for a wheat crop. Some soils, however, refuse to respond to an application of plaster, but these cases are exceptional, and in general, plaster is very beneficial. Its best use, probably, is as a deoderizer in stables to take up the ammonia so freely formed there by the decomposition of the urine, and change it to inodorous sulphate of ammonia, which is retained in the manure to the considerable enrichment of the latter. The plaster not only then serves a useful purpose in the stable, but it goes into the soil with the manure in a state of combination in which it may do more good than if applied alone and in its raw state.—*Orange County Farmer, N. Y.*

## ENSILAGE.

We are disposed to give both sides on this important question a fair hearing, hence we give to our readers the benefit of what Mr. F. W. Eldridge of Taunton, Mass., says in the *New England Farmer*.

"I have read the 'Other Side' of the ensilage question by 'Jersey,' and in reply to Secretary Russell's remarks, I beg leave to say: He says that he has 'opposed it from the first.' That is, he is prejudiced, and *won't* see the *other* side. He says that the average crop of corn fodder did not yield fifteen tons per acre on good land. This is not my experience. I raised last year on the poorest piece of land I had, with no manure, not less than that amount, and I will engage to raise at the rate of sixty (60) tons per acre this season. Suppose it does cost \$35 per acre, can he raise hay or any other crop any less? If an animal, we'll say a cow, greedily eats ensilage, and thrives on it, and gives more milk than you can get by feeding hay and grain, I say is this not a proof that the food is nutritious? I fed a heifer on nothing but ensilage and two quarts of meal per day for seventy days, and she gave nine quarts of milk per day. After the seventy days she was fed all the best quality hay she would eat, and three quarts of meal and three quarts of shorts per day, and she shrank from nine quarts to seven per day; and nothing but ensilage will bring her up to nine quarts of milk per day. This is an experiment tried with one cow. I have fed ensilage to six cows, and they all did well. Again he says that 'it can not be used when butter is made.' I made butter from my cows while being fed on ensilage, and it was as good as any butter that can be bought to-day, and it did not have any flavor of ensilage. I find that nearly all the men that oppose ensilage have no practical experience. Theory is all very well, but it don't amount to anything. You may talk theory to a cow all day and it won't make milk; but just give her some ensilage, and a little meal, and she will fill your pail with milk, and put your theory out of practice."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, director of the Connecticut experiment station, says:

"It is, I scarcely doubt, equally true the ensilage is no more palatable, no more digestible, and no more nutritious than the

fresh corn from which it is produced. The rumor now floating in the air that ensilage is worth more, nay, much more than the fresh corn fodder has nothing solid to rest on. Fodder is one all hands conceded to lose nothing in the silo, that can effect a concentration of its nutritive matters. The analyses of Barral, which Goffart quotes in his book, give both for fresh maize and for ensilage 80 per cent. of water. The advantage of the silo, plainly, is to magazine green fodder. Whether, in our climate, the silo, or the stoak and shed are best, experience must decide. Whether successful ensilage is more palatable or more cheap than well-cured corn fodder, experience must likewise settle. That ensilage, once provided, may be a valuable accessory to dry feed is fairly to be anticipated, but evidently the enthusiasts are over rating it.

## The American Turf.

"Kirk's Guide to the Turf" for 1882, contains interesting statistics, showing the progress the American turf is making. In 1879, the number of horses that ran was 1,449; in 1880, 1,727; in 1881, 1,867. The total number of races run in the United States and Canada was 1,248 in 1879; 1,615 in 1880, and 1,721 in 1881. The total number of races run in England, Ireland, France and British Guinea, 1 y American bred horses, was 80 in 1879, 142 in 1880, and 184 in 1881. The total amount of money won was \$646,318.60 in 1879; \$800,636.75 in 1880, and \$987,284.75 in 1881. Of the last mentioned amount \$162,429.75 was won in England, leaving the winnings on American race courses, \$811,935.50. American winnings abroad in 1880 amounted to \$29,654.75, which leaves a balance of home winning for 1880, of \$770,982. For 1882, the amount of prizes offered by the various associations in purses and added money, promises to be upwards of \$100,000 in excess of that of 1881.

## Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic.

"My patients derive marked and decided benefit from it," says Prof. J. M. Carnochan, M. D., Prof. Surgery, New York Medical College. For bad taste in the mouth, bad breath, heartburn, pain in stomach and bowels, flatulency, constipation, (symptoms of dyspepsia and broken down digestion,) it is invaluable. Also valuable in biliousness, malaria, debility, monthly suffering, liver complaints and sick headache. Beware of counterfeits.

### Grass Seed for Pastures

The following was prepared for the Onondaga Farmers' Club by the Hon. Geo. Geddes :

It may be objected that this seeding costs too much, say \$3 per acre. Men will decide about this for themselves. But is it not true economy to cover the surface with grass as soon as practicable and secure a succession for fresh pasture during all the season? This is less costly than manuring land with barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers. In fact, a good, thick, heavy turf is about the foundation of improvement:

Seeds for an acre of pasture for immediate or permanent use.

Red Clover.....	6 lbs., worth \$	.60
Timothy.....	5 " "	.35
Redtop.....	5 " "	.50
Orchard grass.....	5 " "	.75
Alsike clover.....	2 " "	.50
White clover.....	1 " "	.25

Total.....\$2.95

Prof. Flint describes 125 varieties of grasses as growing in this State, and Prof. Torrey, in the natural history for New York State, describes 40 varieties genus poa and 27 of the genus Agrotis. These are the June or Kentucky blue grasses and the redtops; and they find their way into our old pasture without much help from seed being sown to produce them. I put in my list redtop, but not blue grass, as redtop is slower coming in and about twice as many of its seeds may be expected to grow. The blue grass has only 5 to 11 seeds which grow in 100 sown; and if the other sooner established grasses are sown, the ground will be covered, while the blue grass comes in out of its own habits of life.—*Farmer and Dairyman*.

### “Rough on Rats.”

The desired found at last. Ask druggists for “Rough on Rats.” It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c. boxes.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The May number of this always acceptable monthly agricultural journal is on our desk. It contains, as usual, a vast amount of valuable information for our agricultural friends, matter of interest for the general reader, and pleasant, entertaining chats for the ladies. It is not to be wondered that it is increasing an already large circulation.—*Prince Georgian, Md.*

### POULTRY HOUSE.

Conducted by T. B. Dorsey,  
Claymont, Delaware.

### THE SILKY.

I will close the year of my Poultry House editing with a description of the oddities of the fancy, and try to show how even the most apparently useless of birds has its practical value in the hands of skillful breeders. The silky is a small fowl, not much larger than a large bantam, with slightly feathered legs and a small crest. Its skin and bones are of a deep, purplish black, which render it utterly unmarketable for eating purposes. Its eggs are no larger than those of the bantam, and it is by no means a very prolific layer. In its youth it is inclined to be delicate, though the full grown birds are hardy and thriving enough. Its plumage is white and herein lies the peculiarity from which it derives its name. It has no feathers, but in their place a silky filament resembling the down on an early hatched chick, but much longer and thicker, and utterly devoid of any quill in tail or in wings. Its oddity would seem at first to be its only recommendation, but, as I have said, it has another. The hens are the best setters and mothers in the world for confined places. They are especially adapted for setting on thin shelled eggs, as they are very gentle, easily handled, very light and active, and scarcely ever break an egg. As mothers, they possess all the care and devotion of a game or a bantam, while their peculiar softness of plumage and gentle, quiet disposition renders them the very best mothers for Polands, Bantams and Hamburgs, which need more care at the outset of their lives. They can cover 13 eggs of these breeds very readily, and will, as a rule, raise more chicks than any competitor, when everything, such as breaking of eggs and crushing of chicks is taken into account. They are bred a good deal in the East and at one place, that of Mr. A. P. Morris, of Hanoverville, in Maryland, and the latter gentleman will I think fully endorse my praise of them in their solitary claim to notice.

### Gapes and Chicken Cholera.

A. P. S. of Rock Hall, Md., says in the *Country Gentleman*:

One of the most necessary things to prevent gapes is to keep them dry and well protected from the chilly rains of spring, as this disease is a species of croup, similar to the chronic croup in children, when a false membrane forms in the windpipe and proves fatal in nearly all cases. This is usually caused by a neglected cold, and it is so with the young chicken; hence the necessity of keeping them dry and warm during the wet days common in spring. The membrane formed in the chicken and usually supposed to be a red worm, can be removed by folding a horse-hair and forcing the loop down the windpipe, and a sudden pull will bring out the membrane. Others use a feather, and I have seen a strong pinch of the windpipe loosen it, and the chicken cough it up; but all often fail to save the life of the chicken.

Formerly I lost many chickens in the spring, but for years, since learning the preventive measure of keeping them dry and warm during the cold, damp weather, I have not seen a chicken with the gapes.

The following remedy and preventive of chicken cholera is highly recommended as a sure thing: Permanganate of potash and chlorate of potash, of each 10 grains. Mix in one powder and dissolve in water enough to mix a quart of feed. This will be enough for twenty to thirty chickens, to be given several times during the spring.

### THE APIARY.

For the Maryland Farmer.

#### Transferring Bees from Box Hives to Frame Hives.

This is generally considered quite an undertaking with an inexperienced hand. Our plan of operation is as follows: First, have hive as described last month, a ball of common knitting cotton, and a box about twelve inches square, and ten or twelve inches deep. Place your hive under a tree or in the shade some twenty-five or thirty yards from the hive. If you have not a smoker, roll up a bundle of dry cotton rags in a tight roll, eight or ten inches long

and two inches thick, tie very tight every inch or so, to keep from burning too free.

Now, after having lighted the bundle of rags, proceed to hive to be transferred, with box, blow smoke up under the hive until the bees are in a perfect roar, then turn the hive upside down and place the box over the hive, it does not matter whether the box fits close or not; the bees will ascend better if they have a little air. Blow smoke in the hole at the (now bottom of hive,) and tap on side of hive, and in about ten to fifteen minutes nearly all of the bees will be up in the box, gently raise the box and set it where the hive stood, and with a few feathers brush off all of the bees that adhere to the hive. Carry the hive to where you have your frame hive, and with a long knife or a saw cut the combs loose from sides of hive with an axe or chisel, pry off one side or two, if it can be done without breaking the combs. Have a thin sharp dinner knife and cut the first comb straight, taking as little honey as possible. Turn the cap of frame hive upside down for a table, now stand a frame upside down on this table and lift the comb in so as to hold the comb and frame with one hand, and cut the comb off just under the top part of frame with the other hand. With cotton string rap around the frame from top to bottom, twice, and tie so the knot will come at bottom of frame. Proceed the same way until all of the straight combs are used up, be careful to put the combs in as near the position as they were. Now carry the hive to its place and shake the bees from the box in front of the new hive, and get the bees in as soon as possible, in about two days open the hive and take out the strings by cutting on top of frames, and pull out.

We always get large yield of honey the first season from transferring.

Berryville, Va. J. LUTHER BOWERS.

AN association of the bee-keepers of Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia was organized at Hagerstown, lately. Mr. D. A. Pike, of Smithsburg, Md., was elected President; Mr. J. L. Bowers, of Berryville, Va., Secretary, and A. Borton, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Treasurer. The next meeting of the association will be held at Hagerstown, during the exhibition of the Washington County Agricultural Association.

## LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### Business Pedigree the Best.

The time was when mere fashionable pedigree was sought after eagerly, and all who were able to do so were very willing to pay handsomely for such animals as possessed it. While there are not a few who still cling to this idea, the majority of our breeders have gained far more practical ideas, and want individual excellence first and mere fashionable pedigree afterwards, to show or prove that they came by their excellence through a line of good blooded ancestors. What practical men want, men who expect to make a fair profit from the produce of their dairy animals is a real business pedigree, one which will give them every assurance that the good they may find in certain animals, when about to purchase them, is not a mere spasmodic effort to do well, but one which will last and has been bred in them so long as to be a fixed, inherent trait. Such animals are always in demand, whether the produce of a thousand dollar bull or cow, or from those costing only one or two hundred dollars (promising them to be pure blooded stock,) and will always command fair prices, for the simple, yet forcible reason, that they are capable of returning a fair and constant profit.

We like pedigree in everything, provided the animals prove, by their own capacities that they are worthy of a long line of good ancestry, otherwise we must condemn it. Pedigree, in its truest sense, is merely a record of good breeding, and such record is valuable or valueless, according as it proves to have produced something desirable or the opposite. Within a very short time considerable change has been made also in trotting horse pedigrees, and is the nearest approach to a real, sound business pedigree we know of, and is well worthy the careful attention of breeders of other live stock. It is merely having a certain standard (in this case it is time,) for the stallions which are worthy of being termed "Standard Stallions," besides which

they must have a certain number of their "get" which will, can and do trot within a certain fixed time. These requirements seem to be rather severe, yet it is just what is wanted to elevate the standard of breeding, for the higher the standard the more care and pains will be taken to breed up to it; thus fostering improvement as nothing else would, rendering it more methodical and certain, and less hap-hazard and uncertain in both the results, as far as the animals are concerned and the profits in dollars and cents. E. Jr.

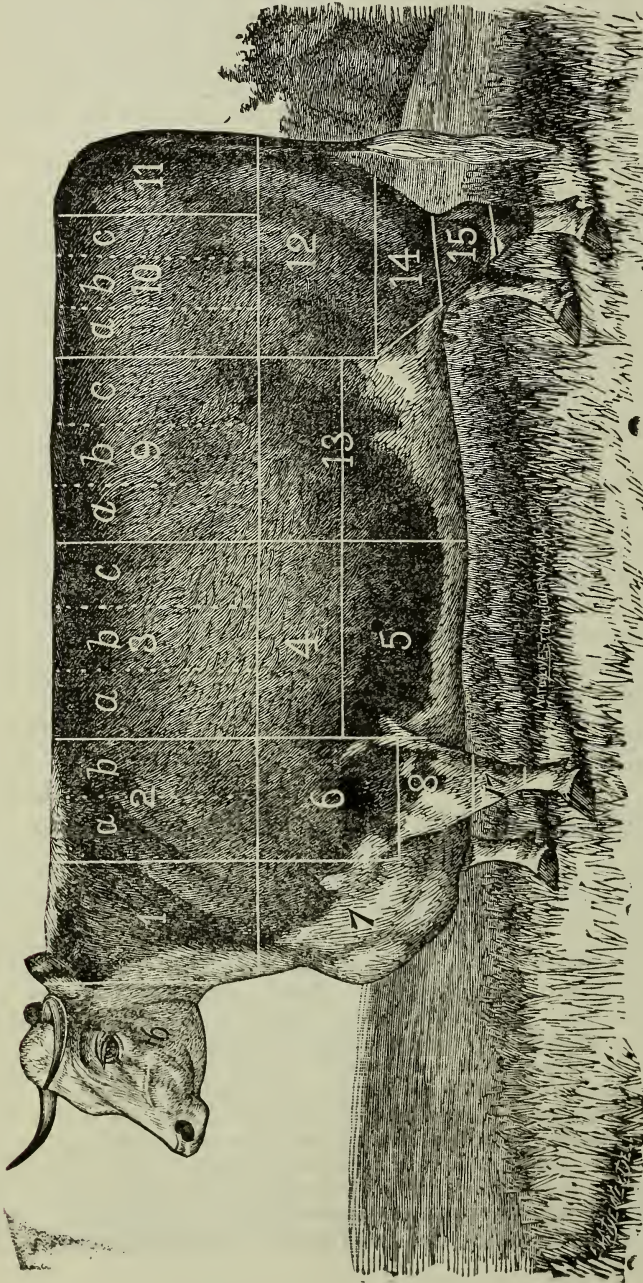
**CARE OF HORSES' LEGS.**— Few men, who handle horses, give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case with the farmer. Much time is often spent in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but the feet are not properly cared for. The feet of a horse requires more care than the body, they require ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet are filthy, for the feet will become disordered and then the legs will get badly out of fix, and with bad legs and feet there is not much for anything. In short, to those owning horses we would say attend to the feet and legs.—*Ex.*

### Holstein Cattle.

THE fine herd of Holsteins owned by William A. Russell, of North Andover, Mass., are good milkers. Half a dozen of his cows have averaged for months a daily milk yield of nearly forty pounds each. These cows are fed high, but great yields cannot be expected without a liberal supply of the material of which milk is made. But few cows have the capacity and strength of constitution of the Holsteins to bear heavy feeding. Their winter feed has been eight quarts cob meal, one third bushels roots, and such hay, corn fodder and ensilage as they would eat, being fed at about 7 o'clock in the morning and again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The animals were watered twice a day after feeding. Summer feed included three quarts of meal in addition to pasture, and after July 1, a feed of hay or green corn fodder, morning and night. Cows giving a heavy flow of milk are milked three times a day.

### Beef Points and Pieces.

Every farmer and especially every breeder of cattle, will find an advantage in being familiar with the points and parts of his cattle, especially those that carry the prime meat. The accompanying illustration and following discription giving this information, are taken from the American Encyclopedia of Agriculture :



"The inferior parts are situated before the girth place, lying just behind the fore-shoulder; but again, all the superior parts lie about the middle line drawn from front to rear. All the best roasting pieces lie in *a, b, c, 3*, and in *a, b, c, 9*; the best steak also lies in *a, b, c, 9*; next, in *a, b, c, 10*, and in *11*; and the inferior in *12*. But *12* is good for drying. *14, 15, 16* and *17* are used for soups and stews; *4, 5* and *13* are the plate pieces best for corning. The brisket, *7*, comes next; the neck, *1*, is also used for soups, for corning, and also for inferior steak; *a, b, 2* may be used either for roasting or for corning. So *12* may be thus used if desired. Note *10* and *11* also for drying. In fact, there is plenty of room for calculation in cutting up any animal for home use."

The illustration shows the parts from a butcher's standpoint, the model being a Hereford.

Our readers are thus informed as to the uses and value of the different pieces of beef, and have also a good representation of one of the famous beef breeds of our country. We think this picture will give more information to the uninitiated buyer of beef than columns of reading instructions would afford. Our thanks are due for the cut, to that excellent paper—*The Breeders' Live Stock Journal*, Beecher, Ill.

### Value of Sheep Manure.

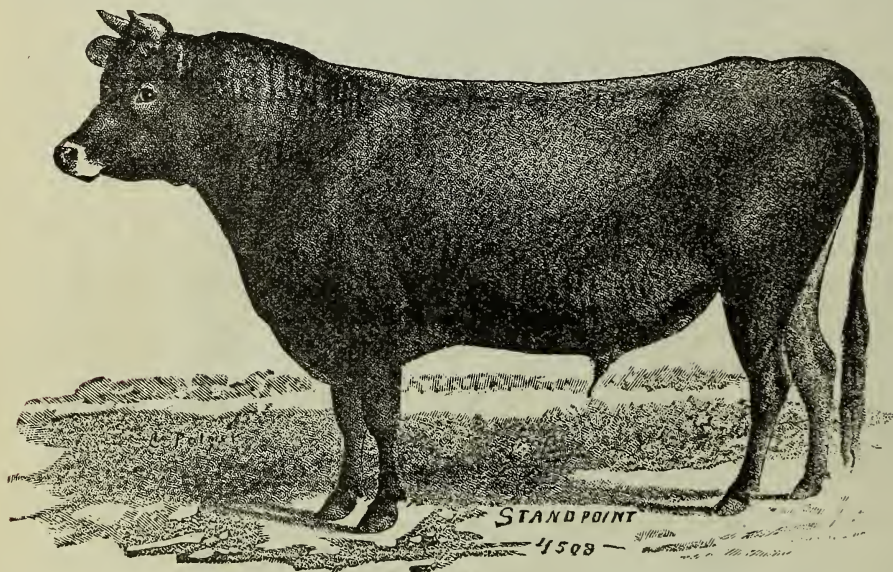
Sheep manure, from its coldness, does not ferment like horse dung, and therefore retains its value much longer than the excrement of the horse or man. It ranks among the very best of the manures produced by animals, especially from those sheep that are fed rich food for fattening purposes. As has already been stated, mastication of sheep is so perfect that there is no danger of weed seed coming up after having passed through the stomach of a sheep. Both the urin and the dung are very rich in fertilizing properties. Urea the active principle of urine, has a large quantity of nitrogen in it, and sheep's urine contains, according to one analysis, 28 parts of urea in every 1000 parts, and 12 parts of salt, among which is a large pro-

portion of phosphoric acid. In 100 parts of the dung of sheep, there are 68 per cent. of water 19.3 of animal and vegetable matter, and 12.7 per cent. of saline matters. This 19.3 of organic matter contains as much nitrogen, which is the value of manures chiefly, as 43 parts of horse dung, 63 parts of hog manure, or 125 parts of cow dung, and is equal to 100 parts of the ordinary stable or barn yard manure. It is much dryer than other manures, having but little water, comparatively speaking. For instance, let a horse receive 100 parts of dry fodder, and he will defecate 216 pounds of fresh manure, which dried, makes 46 pounds of dry manure; while the sheep, with the same food would give but 128 lbs. of fresh manure, making 43 lbs. of dried. This is a manure made with the ordinary method of feeding, such as hay, fodder and such grass as they can pick up. But when sheep are fed with grain or highly stimulating food for fattening purposes, with food rich in albumen and phosphates, the oil and starch, only, are assimilated and go to the formation of fat and flesh, while the remainder, including the larger part of the salts, goes to the manure heap, thus adding greatly to its value as a land application. This fact has long been known and used for the improvement of land by the English farmer, and must be learned and practiced by our people. The declining fertility of our soils call loudly for all the aid we can give it, and it is time to recognize the fact that, if we continue to draw from the land, and never put anything to it, it will after a while cease to respond to our call upon it.—*Killibrew's Sheep Husbandry*.

THE RACERS.—There are large sums invested in breeding blooded horses for the turf and other purposes, and from the frequent large sales there seems to be profit in the business, as shown by the reports of the following sales:

"The sale of blooded horses at Louisville, Ky., comprising sixty-nine finely bred horses, colts and yearlings from the Glenview, Indian Hill and Woodlake stud-farms was very successful. Those belonging to Glenview averaged a fraction over \$513; Indian Hill, \$364, and Woodlake \$384. Ten of the animals brought over \$700 each."

We present our readers with an admirable portrait of the Jersey bull, Standpoint 4508, dropped July 15th, 1879, and now standing at the head of the herd of G. R. Dykeman, Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. The herd is composed of about fifty animals, a little less than half of which have been bred on the place, and the remainder have been purchased from time to time from the best breeders of the most fashionable and highly prized strains, without regard to cost, but with a view simply of getting together one of the finest as well as one of the most useful herds to be found anywhere in the State or country.



2, out of his own daughter, Rose, 349, "whose milk Mr. Gridley, of Conn. tested when three years old, and found that less than four quarts made a pound of butter, in June, on grass, only having calved in April previous." He is nearly identical in blood with Petronella, 8819, 2 years old, that sold at Kellogg's sale, in May last, for \$2,050. In color, "Standpoint" breeds after the Alpheas—being gray, with black points. He has an excellent curve line escutcheon, good, mellow hide, fairly good horn, and the level back and broad loins, characteristic of the Alpheas family, and the out-cross will insure plenty of vigor.

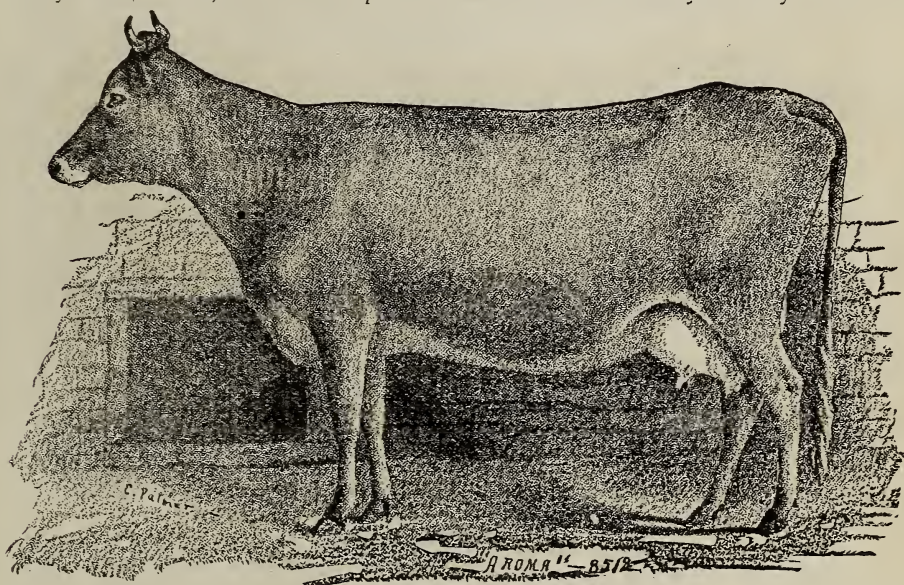
If there is anything in "blood" it certainly must "tell" for good in the coming generation; for, in addition to his having in his sire and sire's dam, the two animals that have sold for the highest prices ever paid for Jerseys, (Polonius, the sire, \$4,500 and Leda the sire's dam, \$3,000,) and prices mean something, he has, on the side of his dam, some of the richest milkers and best butter makers. His dam Ulala, 1158, as a two-year old, gave 27 pounds of milk a day; her sire's dam, Usilda, 832, gave 13 pounds and 14 ounces of butter a week, when fresh, and seven months afterward gave 10 pounds. Ulala's dam, Dahlia, 1401, gave 10 pounds of butter a week. She (Dahlia) was sired by Rag-horn, 175, who was by imported Splendid,

#### Sale of Blooded Cattle.

JERSEY CITY, May 10.—The special combination auction sale of Jersey cattle was continued to day. The cow, "Gossip," was sold to John Small, of York, Pa., for \$425; the heifer, "Second Leaf," to W. H. Wilkinson, Springfield, Mass., for \$630; the heifer, "Belle," for \$525; the cow, "Princess," to S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, Md., for \$4,800; the heifer, Alpheas Regina," to H. L. Parker, of Boston, for \$925, the heifer, Sallie Waters, to N. G. Bradford, Jr., for \$1,300, and the heifer, "Leah Darlington," to Wm. Simpson, for \$1,800.

We also present a portrait of the young cow, AROMA, 8518, now three years old, having a record of eight (8) pounds and four ounces, in four days, last November, when thirty-one months old. She is a half sister to the famous bull, Rex, 1330, which sold for \$3,500 a few months since, both being out of the noted cow, Couch's Lily, 3237, but by different sires. She and two other daughters of Couch's Lily belong to Mr. Dykeman. Couch's Lily made the famous record of seventy-one pounds of butter in a month, and then three months after, she made sixty-five pounds in the same length of time. AROMA, as will be seen by her portrait, has the shape of a

This is not the case; and in the hands of a careful man she may be kept at such work as plowing, harrowing or cultivating, without the least danger, until she is ready to foal. Of course, fast driving or working to a heavy wagon tongue, on rough or muddy roads, or where heavy backing is to be done should not be allowed. The writer has always worked mares moderately on the farm, when necessary, until it was evident they were likely to foal within a few hours, and has known of their foaling in harness, EN ROUTE from the plow to the barn, but never with any bad results. While we think it more humane to let a mare have a few days liberty before this



perfect cow that will, with age, make a great record. She is a constant milker; milk very rich and of a golden color. Her sire, Superb, is the sire of Lida Mullin, 9198, that when less than three years old, made sixteen pounds and eight ounces of butter in seven days. Superb's dam, Myrtle, 2d, 211, made fifteen and three-fourth pounds of butter in a week.—*Pa. Farmer.*

### Working Mares in Foal.

It is quite common to see or hear inquiries as to how near the time of foaling, a mare may be worked without injury to her or the colt, on the supposition that it is necessary for her to go idle for a month or two before.

trying event, there seems to be little necessity for losing the work of a strong mare for any great length of time BEFORE foaling, and we would prefer to allow the extra holidays afterwards. Ordinarily, she will do first rate with a ten days vacation, provided she is not put immediately to work that is too severe, and fed partly with something else than corn.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

It is a fact that horse dealers are buying horses with ringbones and spavins because they can make money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read advertisement.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular.

## TEST OF JERSEY COWS.

By G. R. DYKEMAN, Shippensburg, Va.

My young cow, AROMA, 8518, gave November 6, 7, 8, 9, 1881, milk from which we made eight pounds and four ounces of butter; she was then thirty-one months old. She is a daughter of *Couch's Lily*, and with a little more age, will, I think, exceed her dam's record.

SYMPHONIA, 4635, for the week ending November 10, 1881, two and a half months after calving, and after caring around to the Fall fairs, gave milk from which we made eleven and one-half pounds of butter. The following is the result of testing her daughter.

## LILY OF MAPLE GROVE 5079.

She dropped bull calf, "Cobweb Duke," February 15, 1882.

	Milk.		Milk.		Cream.
Feb 27, A. M.	..16½ lbs.	P. M.	..11 lbs.	8¼ lbs.	
" 28, "	..15 "	"	..11½ "	8 "	
Mar. 1, "	..19 "	"	..11½ "	8½ "	
" 2, "	..14 "	"	..12 "	8½ "	
" 3, "	..14½ "	"	..11½ "	8½ "	
" 4, "	..14 "	"	..13½ "	8½ "	
" 5, "	..15 "	"	..12½ "	8½ "	

Total....108 83½ 58½

Cream of 1st 3½ days churned 7 lbs. 10oz. butter  
" 2d 3½ " " 8 " 6 " "

Total in 7 days.....16 lbs.

Finding the result so satisfactory, we gave her another trial with the following result:

	Milk.		Milk.		Cream.
Mar. 13, A. M.	..15 lbs.	P. M.	..14 lbs.	8 lbs.	
" 14, "	..14 "	"	..13½ "	8½ "	
" 15, "	..14½ "	"	..14 "	8½ "	
" 16, "	..16½ "	"	..14½ "	8½ "	
" 17, "	..17½ "	"	..14 "	9 "	
" 18, "	..15½ "	"	..13½ "	8½ "	
" 19, "	..15 "	"	..13 "	8½ "	
" 20, "	..15½ "	"	..14 "	8½ "	
" 21, "	..14½ "	"	..14½ "	8 "	
" 22, "	..15½ "	"	..14½ "	7½ "	

Total 10 days..153½ " 139½ " 83½ "

The churning of first three and a half days of last test gave eight pounds; of the next three and a half days, eight pounds three ounces; of the last three days, seven pounds seven ounces, making twenty-three pounds ten ounces for the ten days, thirty-nine pounds ten ounces for seventeen days. The milk of each milking was set in a deep

can in cold spring water, and cream taken off after setting twenty-four hours, except the last three milkings which were allowed to stand longer, about two and a half days each; the result of this longer setting was about the same bulk of cream, but more solid, and more butter, showing that we have not given the cow her just due. As she is a constant milker we will give her another test soon. She milks but three teats, the other being blind when I purchased her. The average of the seventeen days makes her record at the rate of seventy-two pounds four ounces in a month of thirty-one days, and puts her in the rank with cows to whom she is by blood nearly related, as shown by her pedigree, which runs through her sire Isaac B. 1951, to the noted animals of Richard M. Hoe, Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Alpha, Topsy, Edith and Rhea. Her dam, Symphonia 4535, is a grand-daughter of Rob Roy 17, (the grand sire of Rex 1330,) and of Beauty 804.

LIDA MULLIN 9198, a daughter of Lily of Maple Grove 5079, sire Superb 1956:

	Milk.		Milk.		Cream.
Mar. 24, A. M.	..20½ lbs.	P. M.	..20½ lbs.	10½ lbs.	
" 25, "	..19½ "	"	..19 "	10½ "	
" 26, "	..19 "	"	..18½ "	10 "	
" 27, "	..20 "	"	..18½ "	10½ "	
" 28, "	..19½ "	"	..19 "	10½ "	
" 29, "	..19 "	"	..19½ "	10 "	
" 30, "	..19 "	"	..18½ "	9½ "	

Total 7 days...136 lbs 133½ lbs 71 lbs.

Making sixteen pounds and eight ounces of solid, unsalted butter.

This cow was dropped May 19, 1879, so that she was not three years old at the time of test. She dropped bull calf Lida's Barrister, March 8, 1882, being her second calf.

LENA D. 9666, aged 5 years, gave the following result:

	Milk.		Milk.		Cream.
Apr. 6, A. M.	..14 lbs.	P. M.	..14½ lbs.	7¼ lbs.	
" 7, "	..14½ "	"	..14 "	7¼ "	
" 8, "	..14 "	"	..14½ "	7½ "	
" 9, "	..14½ "	"	..14½ "	7½ "	
" 10, "	..14½ "	"	..14 "	7½ "	
" 11, "	..14½ "	"	..14 "	7½ "	
" 12, "	..15½ "	"	..14½ "	7½ "	

Total for week 100½ " 99½ " 52½ "

Total butter for week...13 lbs. 11 ozs.

Respectfully, yours,

G. R. DYKEMAN.

Shippensburg, Pa., April 18, 1882,

## THE DAIRY.

For the Maryland Farmer:

### Parturition with Cows.

The management of a cow during the period of parturition, is a matter over which farmers differ as much as in any one particular in the experience of the farm. No period in the life of a cow, is so little understood, and when, from any cause assistance is necessary, so much ignorance is exhibited, and so frequently takes the form of brutality towards the dumb mother, that to witness the operation will make a humane man's blood run cold.

There are two general ways of taking care of a cow at this time. The one to prepare her by a course of diet which is supposed to assist her. This feed may consist of bran, potatoes, and the like, to promote laxitiveness, especially, of the bowels, and if the effect wished for does not follow, moderate doses of salts are given. A few days prior to calving the cow must be taken from her place in the stall, and put into a box pen, well bedded. If the weather is severe the cow must not leave her pen, and her drink brought to her slightly warmed, and all disturbing causes removed. At calving, never disturb the cow but leave nature to do this labor, and as soon as the effort is complete and the cow has cleaned of the calf, it is removed and is never allowed to suck. This avoids two things, the attachment of the cow for her calf, and the after disquiet of the cow in handling her calf. The development of the udder should also be made a special care, but it should be in the way of retarding it until after the calf is dropped, so as to avoid garget, fevers, etc., and if the enlargement of the udder is very noticeable, milking should be resorted to, but only as a last recourse, for this milk secretion is yet another drain upon the system. This treatment may be styled a strife against natural methods, and finds few, if any counterparts in nature, and may be successful or the reverse, just as the skill of the dairyman contributes towards the end sought.

The other way is for nature and circumstances to dictate, and as an illustration, will give the method of an old dairyman, who never has any trouble with his cows, and no science has yet approached more

complete success. His way is to keep his cows in the stable the greater part of the day, during the winter, and besides the hay, feeds a small ration of corn and cob meal, from November until May, with each feed of meal every cow has a "pinch" of salt, and for supper millet is fed instead of hay. The exercise is to go to the river, half a mile distant to drink, and as soon as they return, they are put in the stanchions. No particular care is given the cows nearest calving, except to see they have a good bed, and the manure gutter well littered, and each cow calves in her place in the stable. His theory is, that to change a cow to new quarters is more liable to produce unfavorable results than to let them calve in the stable. In the stanchions a cow will calve with far less movement, less getting up and down, than when loose in a box pen. A little rope, with a slip noose is kept in the stable to assist the cow, not to aid in drawing, but to save all gained by the cow in her efforts. As soon as born, two and three minutes being about the time usually consumed by this way; the calf is "towed" in front of the cow, and fastened. The cow is then milked and is allowed to drink her own milk, which is not often refused, and besides being most strengthening, also acts as a mild laxative. Soon after, a pail of luke-warm water, in which 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered ginger is mixed, is given her, and usually within thirty minutes from calving, the cow will be relieved of the placenta by natural expulsion, and the result is, that no man has healthier or better cows and less "fussed" over. No food is offered the calf for about six hours, when a couple of quarts of milk are fed to him, all that is usually required being to stick its nose into the pail, and if a calf drinks before he sucks, the after-learning of the calf to drink is a mere trifle.

By this process there is no change of diet; no starvation process: no nostrums and drugs, save one dose of ginger, and no after fevers. He simply gives nature judicious assistance, instead of interposing ways that add to, rather than ameliorate, the severe trial. Which is the best way?

AURORA, O.

J. G.

—♦♦♦—  
The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E Pinkhams Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

### Effects of Changing the Diet of Dairy Cows.

It is a fact, well established by the experience of dairymen, that cows which are regularly fed with grain while they are at pasture, even if the pasture is fresh and plenty, will give more milk and make more butter or cheese, than cows equally good, but living on grass only; yet, if a liberal ration of meal is given to the cows living on the fresh grass, the first effect is to cause them to shrink in their milk; and if the cows which have become accustomed to have meal with their grass, have the meal suddenly taken away, they will also shrink, the pasture in both cases being equally fresh and plenty. The loss of milk in neither case can be charged to the inferiority of the feed, since the changes in feed are the reverse of each other; while the effects are alike. The effect is due to a change in the action of the stomach, to adapt its character to the digestion of an established food. The food may change suddenly, but the action of the stomach can only change slowly, and hence defective digestion follows. This change in the quality of the gastric agencies is much more rapid and marked in young, than in old or middle-aged animals. Calves and infants often show such a sensitiveness in regard to the action of their stomachs that they are made sick simply by a change of milk from one cow to that of another which differs from the first but slightly. Though such differences are less marked in adult animals, they must not be overlooked in making changes of food. Changes from hay to grass especially need to be guarded and gradual, or serious disturbances may follow.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

A KENTUCKY COW raised on the farm of Erastus Ellsworth of East Windsor Hill, has a remarkable record. April 16, 1877, she gave birth to twins, one male and one female; March 18, 1878, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making five calves in 11 months and 3 days; July 9, 1879, she gave birth to twins, both males; Oct. 7, 1880, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making ten calves in the three years years, five months and twenty-one days. The calves have all been of good size, healthy and handsome, and have all been raised on the farm.

### Milk Yield of Holstein Heifers.

The Messrs. T. G. Yeomans and Sons, of Walworth, N. Y., give the following statement to the *Country Gentleman*, for May 11, 1882.

"\* \* \* The thirteen heifers which embrace all in our herd which came in milk last spring (not excluding one whose record was materially lessened by an injury,) have given an average of 10,609 pounds 3 ounces, each, for an average of 344 days.

"\* \* \* Aaggie 2d, 2 years, calving about the 1st of August, has given 61 lbs. 5 oz. in a day, and 1,700 lbs. 2 ounces in 30 consecutive days, and has made 13 pounds 6 ounces of butter in one week on dry feed, when 3½ months in milk, and has given 13,833 pounds 3 ounces in 9 months, which is an average of nearly 50½ pounds of milk, per day, since her record began. She is undoubtedly very properly called the most remarkable Holstein in the world; the daughter of the most remarkable Holstein cow, and has a grand-dam which gave 76 pounds in Holland. Truly *blood will tell*, a fact which Holstein owners begin to realize, as well as the admirers of the Jerseys.

"We have made the following butter tests in our herd during the past season, all made by setting the milk 12 hours in a Cooley Creamer, churning the cream only, and for the full week, at one churning: Lady Walworth, 8 years, made 19 pounds in one week, and 37 pounds 6 ounces in two consecutive weeks; Georgie, 2 years, made 12 pounds 2 ounces in one week; Ophelia, 2 years, 13 pounds 5 ounces in one week; Aaggie 2d, 13 pounds 6 ounces in a week; Princess of Wayne, 3 years, 8½ pounds in one week, when she had been in milk 10 months, and her next calf was dropped in two days less than one year from date of preceding calf; and in 10 months and 21 days she made a milk record of 14,008 pounds 9 ounces. This record of nearly 1½ pounds of butter per day, when over 300 days from calving, and when due with next calf in less than sixty days, is very satisfactory to us, considering her age and the season of the year, (November 21st.)"

The result of the election has proved a grand success, but not more so than Kendall's Spavin Cure is proved to be every day. Read adv't.

For the Maryland Farmer.

## The Recent Sales of Jersey Cattle.

### UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

Within the last two years has started a boom in Jersey cattle that still seems in the ascendent. Prior to that time all that was required to get a good price—\$250 to \$300 being then considered a very good price—was the importers certificate or evidence of registry in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club; but since that time, buyers have demanded “performers” or the descendants of “performers” as in the case of fine horses. A cow must now either be herself a large butter maker—the minimum standard being 14 pounds per week or she must show in the line of her ancestry many such cows, so that, on the theory that like produces like—or the likeness of some ancestor—it is thought that a calf from a family in which many of the members have been large producers—is more apt to be herself a large producer than if she came from a family of poor ones. If this were not in the main true, breeding to improve would be a farce, and every good cow but a freak of nature. To control the *production*, not of butter, but of butter producing cows, is the ambition of the true breeder of Jerseys, hence, there are certain families that are popular, and bring fabulous prices.

The first family boom, if we remember correctly was the Alphae, which, by a judicious use of printer's ink or otherwise, reached last year what was then considered the very top prices that could, with any show of return, be paid for Jerseys. A bull having sold for \$4,500, a cow 12 years old for \$3,000, and several heifers for from \$2,000 to \$2,225, but for a doubt that seems to pervade the minds of some, as to the authenticity of Alphae's own record as well as the notable absence of her descendants in recently published tables of 14 lb. cows, or for some other causes they failed to realize such prices at the recent sales, although still maintaining a good second.

During the past winter, another family, of which the bull Rex 1330 is the head, came to the front, by reason of his being sold at private sale for \$3,500 while eight years old. Many of his daughters have brought high prices at private sale, but as they have never passed the ordeal of a public sale, it is impossible to conjecture their real popularity. The same may be

said of the family of Pansys of which Champion of America was considered the best representative, and they are still held in high estimation and few are offered for sale.

Little more than a year ago, there was imported from the island, a cow, then ten years old, that had taken the first prize for five years in succession, in the Island shows and had a three year record of 16 pounds and over, of butter, per week—in itself, not a remarkable yield—but as her grand-daughters came into milk, (she has but one daughter, and she, just fresh with her first calf,) they have shown such remarkably large yields for young cows that at the recent New York sales, 21 of this family, none nearer than grand-daughters, brought the high average of over \$1300, while four averaged \$3656, and eight, \$2620—according to prices reported in New York Herald. Even in this, preference seems to have been given to one branch of the family. This old cow, Coomassie, was represented in the sale by the offspring of three of her sons, Vertumnus, Koffee and Khedive—those coming through Vertumnus averaged \$650; those through Koffee, \$980; and those through Khedive \$2229; two of those through Khedive were purchased by Mr. S. M. Shoemaker, of Balto. county, at \$4800 and \$3550, respectively, while another went to Boston for \$2525. We are informed that Baltimore county already could boast of two of the descendants of Khedive; one a cow, his daughter, and the other a bull, his great grand-son, through his best daughter Ona, and who has record in her three-year old form, of 17 lbs. 4 ozs., both of these latter are in the herd of Messrs. Watts & Seth.

In these sales the Alphaes were decidedly in the vogue as compared with their previous records—26 females bringing an average of \$954, about; and 14 males about an average of \$341. One grand-daughter of Rex (without the admixture of Alphae,) brought \$720, and two of his sons \$225 and \$250, respectively. The sale lasted four days and 250 animals were disposed of for the enormous sum of \$108,400, or an average of about \$433, with more large sales to follow during the month. This shows that the market is not easily glutted with Jerseys. 'Tis with pride that we record the fact that the best (judging by prices paid,) came to swell the already large number of fine Jerseys in Maryland. A BREEDER,

# MARYLAND FARMER

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor,

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor,

141 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 1st, 1882.

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THE MARYLAND FARMER is now read by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory

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EZRA WHITMAN.

☞ COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia Maryland and Virginia.

☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

### Personal—A Cordial Invitation.

ON the 7th. of this month—June—our esteemed publisher and senior editor EZRA WHITMAN, will enter upon his seventy-first year, having completed his "three score and ten. Under Divine blessing he still possesses his mental and physical powers in their fullest extent and is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

In recognition of these blessings and to signalize the occasion, the MARYLAND FARMER will hold at its office, 141 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, a social gathering of its patrons, between 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., when and where will be provided something for the inner-man, while the re-union of old friends and pleasant interchange of sentiments goes happily on.

*To our correspondents, subscribers, advertisers and old patrons,* we extend a hearty welcome on that occasion, and shall be pleased to have each one and all accept this invitation. We hope our patrons both in the country and town will embrace this opportunity to mingle together and enjoy a social meeting at the office of the old MARYLAND FARMER.

### Maryland Improved Live-Stock Breeders Association.

We had the satisfaction to attend the quarterly meeting of this Society at the rooms of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, south-west corner of Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore, on the 10th of May, in response to a kind invitation from Mr. Seth, the Secretary. After some routine business of interest and importance had been gone through, the President introduced Prof. W. P. Hazzard, of the Pa. State Guenon Commission, who delivered an instructive lecture upon the Escutcheon theory. The Professor ably sustained by facts and arguments the correctness of the Guenon theory as borne out by hundreds of tests. A vote of thanks was passed to

the Professor for his interesting lecture, and we think, it was well merited.

This Association is as yet in its infancy, but already is taking a commanding position. As we have said heretofore, it is a movement in the right direction to advance rapidly the great and growing interest of the State in stock-breeding. There is no doubt that the agricultural societies from their first establishment have had a magic influence in building up this important interest within our borders, and in proportion to the number and success of our local Fairs, the improvement of our domestic animals has increased and their proper care and value has improved in ratio to the estimation bestowed by a discriminating public. These public exhibitions placed the improved, pedigreed stock—exemplifying what careful selection and generous keeping did—so far above the common stock, that none but the most prejudiced could dare deny the economy and propriety of keeping an improved breed instead of the common stock in the old way when it was expected that numbers of half starved animals would equal in money value a few well bred and well fed and well cared for.

The time has not been long since, when numbers of farmers thought it only necessary to have one or more boars and a number of sows to turn into their fields and woods, and with the command "root hog or die," to enable them to have fresh pork as often as they wanted, and a big pen of porkers in the fall to fatten for a whole year's supply of bacon. Or that the ox was to have natural wit enough to get on the south side of a friendly worm-fence, when the wintry storm approached and there remain half buried in snow and ice until hunger forced it for sustenance to venture forth in search of frozen corn fodder or pine tops silvered with icicles. Failing thus to live under difficulties they were considered worthless, because *they were not hardy animals.*—Times have somewhat altered, however, and stock raising has changed also,

What the old race course at Annapolis in colonial times and after the Revolution, did for Maryland, in making her for many years the chosen home of the fleet racer, agricultural societies have done for the introduction and improvement of the other domestic animals as well as for the improvement in their comfort and means of making them more profitable to their owners.

Stock breeding is daily growing in this State in importance as a source of immense wealth to the people of the State and revenue to the commonwealth, therefore, it has become a necessity that this great interest should combine and form an association which should by all means embrace every farmer in the State who owns a pure bred horse, cow, sheep or pig—that they may give aid to each other, become acquainted with each other, interchange views, and each one by the attrition of his thoughts with those of some other be further enlightened in respect to the minute details as well as general principles of stock breeding—the various qualities of different families of the different species of stock and their respective merits and values, &c.

For many other reasons which we have not the room just now to assign and dilate upon, it is right and proper that Maryland should have a Stock Breeders Association, claiming as she can without fear of contradiction, that at present, she possesses more race horses, Jersey and other breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, of repute and intrinsic value of each breed, than any other State in the Union in proportion to her population and her arable landed possession. Therefore we hail this newly formed Society, bid it “go-a-head,” and wish it every success. More anon.

AN INTERESTING FACT—In France, all patent medicines must be endorsed by an official board of physicians before they can be sold. In lieu of such a law in America, the people have resolved themselves into a national committee which has endorsed Swayne's Ointment for allaying the itching accompanying the piles, as the only reliable remedy in the market. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

#### COW PEAS.

We omitted in our “Farm Work for the Month,” to suggest sowing cow peas, as we have heretofore for years, from time to time urged strenuously because of our personal experience in regard to their value either as a paying seed crop, for hay, for home use as a vegetable on the table, food for stock, &c., for market and for fertilizing when turned under as a green crop.

Now, we add for *ensilaging*. In all its uses the cow pea is admirable, and as a fertilizing agency, it comes very close to clover, drawing from the atmosphere large amounts of nitrogen. The N. O. Commercial Bulletin very properly says, “it is our *Southern clover*,” and the “Florida Dispatch” endorses strongly the assertion. We know that it smothers weeds and roots out by its rapid growth and density of shade, the most obnoxious grasses or weeds, and is a great fertilizer when turned under with or even without a dressing of 25 bushels of lime to the acre.

A good plan is to sow amongst the corn one bushel of peas, just before the last cultivation of the corn crop. Let the sower precede the driver of the cultivator when the corn is “laid by.” Then sow over the whole, one bushel of plaster, and both the corn crop and the pea crop will be benefited. Cut and stock the corn as soon as the grain is glazed, then the peas will have all the sun and air desired and be just in the right state to be turned under as a green manuring, in time, to become decomposed enough for the drill to place the wheat in the ground without obstruction by the pea vines.

To grow peas for seed as well as for hay or ensilage, this month is the proper time to sow them, either broadcast or in drills, 30 inches or 36 inches between the drills—cultivate two or three times and they will soon cover the whole ground.

Sowing the Southern cow pea, of any variety or name, is a work that no farmer should neglect. It pays, and pays always well for the little time and labor expended,

**Forestry Congress.**

The Forestry Congress, which assembled the last week of April in Cincinnati, Ohio, was really one of the ablest and most useful ever before held in America. There were many able speeches made and erudite essays read, and the whole tendency seemed to be toward a rapid progress in informing the public mind of the necessity, as well as the propriety, of individual and State aid to the establishment of Forestry laws and promotion of planting trees annually, that the rapid decrease may be supplied by the new plantations. It is a subject of vast moment to those generations that are to be our successors, and it is as much due to the honor of our nationality that we should provide for those who are to follow us, as it becomes individuals to plant and provide for the future wants and pleasures of their posterity. We individually labor and toil to accumulate property, not that we can carry anything with us when we die, but dying, we may have the proud satisfaction of thinking we leave comforts and necessities fully provided for our children, instead of having remorse upon our conscience that we had been destroyers of God's blessings and done nothing toward restoration—felling one hundred trees and planting not one to take their place.

**Crop Prospects of the Country.**

Since our last number, although the early part of May was cold, rainy and raw, being unfavorable to vegetation in general, the wheat has continued to show the most promising appearance—grass is backward—the corn crop area will be increased and most of it has been planted in good order. A smaller amount of spring wheat has been sown than usual. The oat crop is promising and bids fair to be early and a large one. The area of tobacco will perhaps be curtailed. The cotton crop has been planted and all indications are that this grand staple will be remunerative unless some unforeseen accidents, or ruinous enemies appear. We

gather this general information from our extended correspondence and from our exchanges. From all sources we are much gratified to hear that the South will this year have a greater diversity of crops than ever, showing that it has at least recognized the propriety of not relying upon one special crop, and buying their bread and meat and other necessities of life, but will do away hereafter with the necessity of purchasing from the North and West, to extent of nearly all that their cotton and tobacco realizes. Growing their own breadstuffs—rearing their own horses and mules and pork and mutton, and cattle, will be the means of retaining in their midst millions of money that they have been in the old habit of sending to other States to procure what they could have raised at so little expense within their own borders.

**PALMER PLANT AND VINE PROTECTOR Co., Rockford, Ill.**—This company are making and selling a powder which is said to be a cheap and convenient specific for the protection of all plants and vines against all destructive insects, while it is warranted *non-poisonous*. It is said to invigorate the growth of plants while it destroys at the same time insects of all kinds that infest the plants. One pound box is enough for an ordinary garden in one season, and four pounds for an acre of cabbage or cauliflower. It is used on all garden vegetables: melons, squash, vines, potatoes, tomatoes, &c. See advertisement in this number. Price 25 cents 1 pound box, or sent by mail, prepaid, for 45 cents per pound. Can be had on the same terms at the office of the MARYLAND FARMER.

MAN is like a musical instrument—he is worthless unless in tune. At times the system needs the strengthening effects of a tonic; the blood needs reinforcement, and the vital energies a stimulant. Iron in various forms has been in use for many years, and no better combination of it than Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC, is known in this country. It is a safe and reliable remedy in dyspepsia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, and the usual disorders attendant upon a prostrated system.—*Burlington (Iowa,) Gazette.*

A MIS-PRINT, MISTAKE OR NOT?—In the May number of that excellent and elegantly printed journal, *The Southern Farmer's Monthly*, Savannah Ga., there is a full page engraving of Shropshire sheep, with a description of the breed on the opposite page. This description is ludicrous as it appears, unless our Shropshire breeders have been woefully deceived. It says, this breed "have horns." (?) "Weighing nearly ten pounds to the quarter, when fatted. (?) The fleeces upon the average may yield two pounds and a half, of which one-half pound will be the breeches or coarse wool, and is sold distinct from the rest."

The Shropshire sheep we have been accustomed to see, and to know, are almost equal in mutton quality to the renowned Southdown—weigh 30 to 40 pounds to the quarter, and clip a fleece of fine wool of from 6 to 8 pounds, and are daily growing in popularity because of their high quality for mutton, and reputation as a hardy, wool producing breed. What is wrong about your types, brother Bryan?

Mr. Jules Posth, of Vilmorin Andrieux, Paris, France, called at our office and we had a very pleasant interview. We found him a very agreeable and intelligent gentleman, from whom we derived much valuable information as to plants, seeds, and French methods of husbandry, particularly in regard to the sugar-beet, which has assumed such large proportions in French husbandry—not second to viniculture.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE—It is a matter of journalistic record, that some years since a schooner set sail from Baltimore, having on board a crew of thirteen men. By a most singular freak of nature, the entire force was attacked by a skin disease, which manifested itself in large ulcerated sores on the arms and hands, wholly incapacitating the men from duty. The result was that the vessel was towed back to the city where the men were placed in the hospital. Moral! Had Swayne's Ointment for skin diseases been used in the first place, the crew would have recovered in from 12 to 24 hours.

## Publications Received.

THE BOOK-KEEPER'S COMPANION.—By. T. A. Lyle, an experienced and expert accountant, price 75 cents. Sold by J. G. Beidleman, 2028 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, P.

This work is really a chart or compendium, showing in the clearest possible manner the whole general principles of book-keeping, giving itemized directions for the proper entering of any class of accounts, or the keeping of any set of books. One with a very slight knowledge of book-keeping should have but little difficulty in readily understanding the principles of posting and balancing, by merely looking over this chart. It is truly *multum in parvo*, and, as a book-keeper's guide and assistant it is very valuable. Done up in a neat shape so that it can be carried in the pocket.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.—We have just received a copy of the most popular piece of music ever published in this country, called the "Verdict March," composed by Eugene L. Blake. It is written in an easy style, so that it can be played either on a piano or organ. The title-page is very handsome, containing correct portraits of Hon. Geo. B. Corkhill, Hon. J. K. Porter, and Judge W. Cox; also a correct picture of the twelve jurymen who convicted the assassin of the late President. Price 40 cents per copy. Address all orders to F. W. Helmick, Music Publisher, 180 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

THE ROSE.—By H. B. Ellwanger, Rochester, and published by Dodd, Meade & Co., N. Y., we fully noticed last month, is for sale by Cushing & Bailey, Balto., Md. Price, \$1.25.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY for 1882, by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, noticed last month, is now fresh from the press, and is all it promised to be, reflecting great credit upon the compilers and those in charge of its typography and general make up. It should occupy a place upon the desk of every business man in the United States and elsewhere.

THE SIMPLE AILMENTS OF HORSES.—This is the title of a small volume by W. F., late of Edinburgh Veterinary College, published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., N. Y., and for sale in Baltimore, by Cushings & Bailey, Price \$1.50 per copy. This is a most practical and excellent work on the ordinary ailments of the horse, and has a large number of very excellent prescrip-

tions for the various complaints to which this noble animal is subjected, and for which ignorance often inflicts upon him a greater suffering than the normal complaint itself

**INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FOREST AND SHADE TREES**, by A. S. Packard, Jr., M. D. This is the title of a very valuable volume we have received from the Entomological Commission, Department of the Interior, of the United States. It is well illustrated and treats of the insects inimical to the shade and forest trees. Gives full accounts of the same and the best methods to destroy them, or counteract the disastrous effects. It should be procured by every one disposed to destroy those insidious pests that slowly eat away, not only the vigor of forests, but take the life of the loved shade tree near our homesteads.

**THE ATLAS OF THE WORLD, INDEXED.**—Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill., price, \$25 to \$30. This splendidly gotten up work, in typography, excellence of colored maps, carefully prepared matter and condensed statistical facts, upon super royal sheets, forming a huge volume of nine hundred pages, excels any one work we have ever seen and reflects the highest credit upon the American Press.

It certainly is a valuable library within itself. Every merchant, farmer and professional man should have a copy who can afford the expense, and every man can do so, who expends annually more than twice its cost in some 25 or 50 volumes, the whole of which do not furnish one-tenth the useful information or interesting reading that is within the lids of this wonderful compendium of useful and constantly sought for information. To all such who are circumstanced as not to be near a large public library, or have not an extensive private one, we strongly commend this book seemingly costly, but in reality very cheap, when we consider the immense mass of information it contains, the reliable statistics, its many very accurate maps, and the amount of history, biography and other trustworthy, as well as highly interesting facts, in regard to places and peoples that are brought together within its large sized and voluminous pages.

### Journalistic.

We are glad the old and ever useful "Southern Planter," of Richmond, Va., after many late changes of its helmsman, has, at last, got "the right man in the right place." Mr. W. C. Knight is now its editor and its proprietor. Mr. T. W. Ormund has done well in obtaining the services of one, who, from his ability and popularity as a writer and a man, is well qualified to bring the journal up to the high standard it maintained in the long years of its ante-bellum prosperity.

### OUR LETTER BOX.

COL. SPRAGUE, of Vermont, in a recent letter, says:

"We sow but little wheat in Vermont; from one to six acres on a farm and many do not sow even that. Winter wheat in this vicinity has not winter killed, and promises a good crop. This is bearing year for fruits. Our farmers are taking more pains with their grain crops, and will plant a full average crop for corn this year."

MESSRS. HYDE & SON, of Boothby Hill, Harford county, Md., informed us on 24th April, that:

"The prospect for wheat was good, but less area was sowed last autumn. More corn will be planted this year than usual, but principally for canning, in which pursuit a large portion of our farmers are engaged, principally in canning corn and tomatoes. There are few peach orchards in this neighborhood, consequently but few peaches are packed in our vicinity. It is thought that the recent cold weather has not seriously injured the fruit."

From MR. S. BENTZ, of Baltimore Co., Md.:

"The mode of applying barnyard manure, I think, amounts 50 per cent. absolute loss, from the fact that the ammonia is evaporated by the sun, it is true some of it comes back in the rain and snow, but much is irrecoverably lost and never made available for plant growth, as I have been farming for over thirty years in the usual mode, I have had an opportunity to observe the unphilosophic *modus operandi*, and instead of at great expense hauling out manure from the barnyard and spreading it thickly upon the ground for the sun and wind to carry off the ammonia, I have got to work mentally and I know I shall be physically right, to manufacture a *substitute for barnyard manure* which I shall term artificial *humus*, which any farmer can make as much of as he may need for his farm, big or little; and I will warrant the artificial *humus* to feed a crop just as well as barnyard manure or any other appliance, and to this end I have invented a very cheap machinery, so that every farmer can make from 3 to 5 tons per day, which will drill same as any other fertilizer, and now all he wants is a *drill* that will deposit

in two goings over at right angles to each other, from ten to fifteen hundred pounds to the acre at the proper depth, and he will have his food at the root of the wheat, corn and clover, and thus thin lands can be made to do what rich land does, yield a good average crop that will pay.

"I think I shall enable the farmer to produce from five to ten bushels more per acre than he usually does, and if I succeed, then our thin lands on the Atlantic slope will yield very nearly as good an average as the virgin soils of the west. Such a result is worth working for, and if I succeed, then if both alive, I want you to come and see me, I expect to make the test on fifty acres of such land as will fairly represent the general soil on the Atlantic slope.

"I enclose a small quantity of wheat, unbranned by a process I invented years ago. Each grain of such wheat cracked in two or three parts; I sell large quantities of it as a substitute for rice, to make puddings, and in fact, general food, substituting fish, flesh and fowl, as well as beef or pork, as in it I give to the eater or consumer, as much sustaining power nitrogen and gluten as he usually gets from fibrous organizations. *Gluten* in vegetable life is precisely the same as *fibrine* in animal life, more healthy to eat and much cheaper, and without any abatement of toil for the want of sufficient sustaining power to maintain the vital forces of the muscular system. This is a very important physiological enquiry, and I propose to bring it prominently before a *thinking* and *eating* public. If I shall succeed in increasing the health and longevity of the public, and at a manifest less cost to them, I shall have achieved a good thing, and true science tells me that the little sample of wheat I enclose you herewith *truly* represents the great fact adverted to."

#### UNBRANNING PROCESS OF WHEAT.

Along with the beautiful sample of wheat Mr. B. sent the following printed report of of Messrs. Hadley, of London, to the Home Department of the English Government.

"We are the proprietors of the London City Flour Mills. We have been making experiments for some time on the mode of unbranning wheat, invented by Mr. Bentz, of America, and subsequently patented.

The object of this process is to separate the *outer cuticle* of the wheat berry which is wholly *unnutritious* from an interior section which contains a costly nitrogenous matter, and which has hitherto been *lost* as human food. There are two leading advantages in this process. 1st. The cleanliness of the flour produced. In grinding by the *ordinary* process it is impossible to render the flour free from dust and dirt; after putting the wheat through two or three processes of cleaning in the common way there will still be some dirt remaining in it. All flour always contains more or less of this dirt or dust. There is also a portion of the beard of wheat, a kind of fibrous *appendage*, which is also ground up with it. No process hitherto known has been able to get *rid* of it. By Mr. Bentz's process, as the exterior cuticle is entirely removed previous to grinding to flour, the flour is necessarily free and clean from both this dust and dirt.

2d. By the ordinary mode of grinding, the result is (76) seventy-six per cent. of flour for human use. By the new process after a series of very careful experiments, extending over several months, we obtain (86) eighty-six of flour for human food or use. The flour made by this process containing *all* the nitrogenous or nutritious portions *hitherto lost*, yields a large increase of bread which may be safely stated at 20 pounds per sack of flour of 90 pounds, which amounts to an increase of five (5) per cent. in bread. There is also another source of gain in a *national point of view* in the increased *value of nutritive quality* of the whole mass of flour made by this process."

Of course this invention of taking off the bran or hulling wheat is an old process discovered by Mr. B. years ago, but we here refer to it to show how valuable it may become, in the way he suggests above, in substituting a wheat diet for one of meat, and how contributive to health and economy a resort to such cereals and vegetables may be. The American people live too extravagantly for their own good. They eat too much meat and not enough bread or its substitutes, and vegetables and fruits. It is a grand error to suppose that the working man must have meat and strong drink to sustain his vital energies to the highest power. Such living soon overtakes the

stomach and the whole system is enervated. Milk, bread, cracked wheat and oat-meal, and hominy, with good vegetables and fruits are wholesome and life sustaining aliments.

MR. RANDOLPH PETERS, Wilmington, Delaware, writes us under date of 15th May:—

"Wheat is looking unusually well in this section, a larger area sown than usual. Owing to the drouth killing the grass, farmers in many cases sowed their wheat stubble down in wheat again. The prospect for pears and apples, cherries and small fruits, good. Peaches damaged but we hope enough left for a crop. If the peach crop should be good on the peninsula, there will be thousands of growers who will evaporate all their surplus peaches, there are many new canning houses going up, and the old houses are preparing to can largely. There will be an increased acreage of corn and potatoes planted this spring. Steady rains for the last five days has stopped all farm operations.

ENQUIRY.—Mr. E. P. W., of Montgomery county, Md., wishes to know how to fix an ice pond for carp. He says his pond is between two hills running north and south, and filled by a small stream near it. He wants to turn this stream into the pond and have a gate-way of some kind to keep the water at a certain height. We referred Mr. W. to the excellent letter of R. Hollyday, Esq., on this very subject, in March number of the MARYLAND FARMER for 1881.

We hope those who can answer the above inquiry of Mr. W., will do so at an early day for our columns. Such practical information is due from every one who is fortunate enough to possess it, for the public good.—EDS. MD. FAR.

WHY ARE YOU BILIOUS?—Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive, and liver torpid. Use Kidney-Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it both dry and liquid.—*Zion's Herald.*

## HORTICULTURAL.

### The Tuckahoe.

*Editors of Md. Farmer:*—Sirs:—I gladly furnish you such information as I possess and have been able to glean from books concerning the rather mysterious production called *Tuckahoe*. I have before me quite a large specimen which was given me at Crisfield two summers ago. The old man who had found it assured me that from that "kind of sort" grew a vine which was mostly found in the fence rows. I urged him to procure for me the plant, but not even a promised reward ever brought the vine to light. The old man's assertion, however, was not without a foundation, as we shall see.

The appearance of the tuckahoe is familiar enough, with its irregular nodular outline, rough brown bark, and white, mealy, more or less compact interior. This latter appearance no doubt suggested the idea of bread and the Indian name *tuckahoe*. The literature upon the subject is spare. I have just learned that a paper concerning it has appeared in the transactions of the Linnean society for 1880, which has not yet been received here. This paper is by Mr. Berkeley, the distinguished mycologist of England, and the suggestions which we offer here may have to be modified by Mr. Berkely's researches. As soon as they can be had I shall send the synopsis of his work.

In volume XII of these same transactions is to be found a short paper upon the subject, with a list of synonyms. It is variously called, *Pachyma cocos*, *P. solidum*, *P. pinelum*, *Silerotum cocos*, *Lycoperdon leavinum*, Indian bread or tuckahoe—*Ps. fo. lin.* etc., etc. In this paper Dr. McBride concludes that the mass which he calls *Lycoperdon solidum* is the product of a change in the living root of certain plants by fungus starting between the wood and bark, and which surrounding the wood converts it into substance similar to itself. The wood like structure is traversed by white streaks, which the microscope shows to be manes of mycelium, forcing their way through the substance of the wood in every direction, separating the cells and converting them into irregular highly refractive bodies like starch grains, but which are not concentric and do not

yield to the iodine test for starch. The microscopic appearance here given is in the main correct, but the description is not at all exhaustive, nor are the conclusions quite satisfactory. The conversion of the wood into a substance similar to itself is a bit puzzling. What *itself* is, interests us particularly. No mention is made of small fragments of corky tissue scattered throughout even the most compact part of the mass, whose presence must have an important bearing upon revealing the development of the growth. The very irregularity of the refractive bodies spoken of as distorted wood cells, show a method in their irregularity which is likewise suggestive of other things. The effects of the several re-agents commonly employed in the study of vegetable tissue are not mentioned. The mass of the substance which is "not starch" is a product known as pecten, abundant in most fruits and chemically allied to the gums and resins, and as a final suggestion whilst waiting for Mr. Berkeley's paper, we may recall the general nature of vegetable tumors. That they may be caused by various irritants, the penetration of fungus spores or mycellium among the number. That such irritated spots become particularly rich in specific substances and store up abundantly there one or more of the certain peculiar products which the plant affords, much tannic acid in a gall, much resin or other gum about the punctures made by insects or otherwise in pine or other trees, the irritation seeming to produce an excessive flow of juices to such parts, just as in the animal world, as here giving rise to a rapid proliferation of normal or perverted cells filled with normal or degraded product of assimilation. Such is a vegetable tumor, and such we suspect is the tuckahoe. BOLLING W. BARTON.

WATERMELONS.—A writer in *Food and Health* has this good word for the watermelon: "I can imagine the horror of certain readers, who fancy that they are so peculiarly constituted that they can't eat fruit—and watermelon! 'mercy! I should have an attack of cholera morbus surely!' There is not in my opinion, one such person in the world who would be troubled by watermelons, if taken after a fast day. It might start the sluiceway, in the case of a constipated person, who had been clogging up with bad food for days and weeks, and

save his life. If so, it would prove the best and safest physic in the world. Watermelons contain about ninety-five per cent. of the purest of water and a trace of the purest sugar, and nothing has yet been discovered that furnishes so perfect and speedy a cure for summer complaints as watermelon, and nothing else. Even when diarrhœa has been kept up by continued eating of ordinary food until the disease has become chronic, this delicious beverage—for it is little more—watermelon, taken two or three times a day, has again and again been known to work wonders and to cure when all other remedies failed.

### Kill the Potato Bugs.

It is important to destroy the first brood of potato beetles. This brood comes from the ground in early spring, and the beetles soon lay their orange colored eggs in clusters on the under side of potato leaves.—These eggs are readily found by turning up the foliage with a hoe handle and picked off and destroyed. If this is omitted the larvæ or "grubs" soon hatch out and begin their rapid destruction. Poison, in some form must now be used. The two leading insecticides are Paris Green and London Purple. Both are arsenic compounds. The "green" is a manufactured article, while the "purple" is a by-product of refuse compound from the dye factories and therefore cheaper. These substances are used either dry or wet. In the former they are mixed with 30 to 50 times their bulk in flour or plaster, and dusted or sifted on—best while dew is on; or soon after a rain, that the wet foliage may retain the substance. In the wet method, which is now generally preferred, the poison is stirred in water. A large tablespoonful or so to the pailful and applied through a sprinkler, stirring it very frequently as it does not dissolve. The "bugs" have been in most potato growing regions so long that a full discussion of the subject is unnecessary. It is important to remember that these arsenic compounds are deadly poisons, and to be used with great caution. Any 'green' or 'purple,'—it is fortunate that they have marked colors—in the house, should be put where no one can use them by mistake, and out of reach of children.—*American Agriculturist*.

### Compacting the Soil.

"How is it," once asked a young friend of us, "that every cutting you touch will grow, while only a small part of mine succeed?" We were both amateur gardeners, and as neighbors, indulged in a friendly rivalry. We gave him the secret of our "touch," which was, to always press the soil firmly around the cuttings; after this he had no cause to complain of failure. This matter of bringing the soil in close contact not only with cuttings, but with rooted plants and seeds, is of the greatest importance, and its neglect is a frequent source of failure. If the soil is left loosely around a cutting or around a seed, the minute root in either case, as it pushes, may fail to come in contact with the needed moist soil and perish for the want of it. When ripe wood cuttings, such as those of the currant, are set out in the open ground, and one lot have the earth thoroughly pressed against their lower portion, even pounded down to make sure, every one will grow. If this is neglected more or less will fail. So in setting out plants, such as those of cabbage, celery, &c. The market gardeners make sure that the soil shall be brought close to the roots, by going along the row and pressing it firmly to the plant with the feet. In an article we printed a few years ago, Mr. Peter Henderson showed that success with raising his crop of celery plants was due to the fact that, after sowing the seed he had the whole surface of the soil of the bed well patted down with the back of the spade. The end is accomplished on a large scale by the use of a roller, but in small beds the spade is an excellent substitute. In setting out trees or shrubs, the more carefully the soil is filled in and worked in among the roots, and firmly pressed—not stamped down, with the foot, the greater the chances of success. Even in laying turf or sods, the roots of the grass should be brought into close contact with the soil, by the use of a "beater," a piece of heavy plank with a handle, or by beating down with the spade back.—*American Agriculturist*.

HEARTILY RECOMMENDED.—Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section, of kidney and nervous disorders, and we recommend it heartily to such sufferers.—*Yankee*

BEANS AS FOOD.—The nutritive value of beans is very great—greater than almost any other article of food in common use. Considering their richness, they are probably the cheapest food we have, but somewhat difficult of digestion, probably owing to the fact that we rarely cook them enough and masticate them insufficiently. In preparing beans for the table, they should first be well soaked in cold water, and then thrown into boiling water and cooked until of a medium consistency—between a fluid and a solid, neither too thick nor too thin. They require some acid on them when eaten, and a sufficient amount of salt to render them palatable. They may be eaten with potatoes or other vegetables which contain more starch and less albumen rather than with too much bread or meat. In Germany there is a process patented, by which beans and all leguminous seeds are reduced to a very fine flour and rendered capable of being used as food by the most delicate persons. We have samples of this flour, which equals in fineness the best wheat flour, and it is used extensively for making soup for invalids. These soups are worth a hundred times as much as beef tea. There is a fortune awaiting any one who will prepare a flour from beans as perfect as this flour from Germany. Bean soup, rightly made, is exceedingly delicious and wholesome, and ought to be used more extensively than it is.—*Sanitarian*.

IMPORTED POLLED CATTLE FOR MARYLAND.—W. H. Whitridge, of Baltimore county, expects by steamer, Thanmore, due this week at this port, (19th May,) one bull and four in-calf heifers of the Polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle, so famous for their beef qualities. We are glad to know that we shall have such noble specimens of this attractive breed within our borders, to add to the variety of choice breeds of cattle that are so rapidly increasing in Maryland. As soon as we have the opportunity of a personal inspection of this novel importation of live stock in our State, we will endeavor to give our readers a faithful description of their appearance, qualities and general history.

**HEREFORD CATTLE FROM MARYLAND FOR ILLINOIS.**—Our attention was called on the 19th ult. to a lot of 10 Hereford bull calves, on board the steamer B. S. Ford, consigned to Messrs. Price & Jenks, Chicago, Ill., by Dr. Wm. H. DeCoursey, of Centreville, Md. It is well known that the doctor is an extensive breeder of this splendid breed of cattle, and we can safely say, after a close inspection, that a finer lot of bull calves, from 5 to 13 months old, were never sent out by any one breeder in this State. They do credit to their breeder and to the State. We hope and have no doubt they will establish a reputation for themselves in the great West, where beef cattle are so much in demand, and to where these "sons of noble sires" will be the ready introduction of future large importations of Herefords, from this State, so fast growing in reputation for the choicest breeds of beef, dairy and working breeds of cattle, as well as for our improved breeds of hogs, sheep and blood horses.

In addition, we learn that the Hons. E. L. F. Hardcastle and Edward Lloyd, of Talbot county, send along 34 bulls of same ages and breed. The whole lot of these superb Hereford bulls, go West, under the charge of Mr. O. Howard Lloyd, son of the Hon. E. Lloyd, of Talbot county. Maryland may well be proud to send such a reinforcement of superior beef-breeding animals to propagate on the rich prairies of the far west. The demand for males of this breed is far ahead of the supply—we are informed.

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#### Jersey Cattle On-Dits.

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Messrs. Seth & Watts, who already have a herd of famous Jerseys, (Mr. Watts has also a superior lot of Guernseys,) have lately received from Mr. Montgomery, of Starkville, Miss., a fine bull calf, by the celebrated bull, Champion of America, and they have named this calf "America's Champion."

Champion of America has five daughters, whose records are over 14 pounds of butter, each, in a week. His dam has made 17 pounds 4 ozs. in a week, and her dam, Lucky Belle, stands at the head of the list of successful dams.

Mr. Seth has also very recently received from Messrs. Hoover & Co., a promising bull calf, by Cash Boy.

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**THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN** will hold its seventh annual meeting in the city of Rochester, N. Y., commencing the 21st of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing three days. A large attendance is expected at this very important conference of the chief representatives of these occupations. A great variety of pertinent subjects will be discussed, and some of the ablest pomologists and florists of the country will read essays and addresses upon a variety of interesting questions. W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., President, and D. W. Scott, Galena, Ill., Secretary.

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#### Death of James Vick.

We are pained to announce the death of that excellent gentleman and eminent Florist, James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Vick was highly educated and having a literary turn of mind, made himself a prominent writer and journalist. Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine has always maintained its repute as the most tasteful, elegant and instructive horticultural journals ever published in this country or in Europe. He had a host of friends and his name was as much of a household word as that of any man of modern times. After a series of pecuniary embarrassments, his indomitable energy and genius secured to him in the last few years a large fortune. His death will be deplored as a public calamity by tens of thousands who love flowers and the comforts of beautiful homes.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### Chats with the Ladies for June.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,  
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,  
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,  
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,  
Still gazing at them through the open door,  
Nor wholly reassured and comforted  
By promises of others in their stead,  
Which though more splendid may not please him  
more;  
So nature deals with us and takes away  
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand  
Lead us to rest so gently,  
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,  
Being too full of sleep to understand  
How far the unknown transcends the what we know."

The above was one of the finest sonnets produced by the much lamented Longfellow. How true and beautiful are his words and thoughts, and how touching is his domestic illustration of the close of natural life, by the going to bed of the child "half reluctant to be led," away from the treasures and loved objects of his childhood.

Have you ever been to a country funeral? If you have, did you never note the greater solemnity observed than at one in town? I have often witnessed and assisted in a great funeral in a city, and felt how much the pomp and magnificence of the occasion displayed, not so much to show the worth of the departed, when living, but to display the exuberance of the presentors of the floral and other offerings, that pride of position and desire of bubble notoriety induced to put forth on the sad occasion for individual self-adulation. But in the country, how different! It was my melancholy duty, of late, to attend a funeral of one who had died in the midst of wealth, luxury, joy and happiness, and public esteem. These are qualities that rarely centre in one man or woman, but in this case, as the eloquent preacher said in his funeral oration, "rarely were blended with well acknowledged harmony in public opinion." The people seemed in sympathy with the preacher's sentiment. The crowd was very large for a country ceremony of such solemnity. The solemn, deep silence that was observed by the throng during the reading of not only the sublime services of the Episcopal church in the burial of the dead, but followed as a graceful tribute to the eloquence of the gray haired Doctor of Divinity, who entranced, by his eloquent words and solemnity of action and manner, the already deeply engaged thoughts and feelings of his spell-bound audience.

No pomp or evidence of show; an elegant but substantial, plain coffin, covered with the richest floral offerings of the love of nearest relatives—a cross, crown, cross and wreath, simple, rich, eloquent! Thoughtful, kind, grand as a souvenir to the loved one departed.

Numbers of neighbors, old, young, rich and poor, in a crowd assembled, and when the cortege started, there were 30 carriages and many on horse-back to follow, in its winding way, the plumed hearse some five miles to the old family homestead of the deceased. The procession, as it passed, glinted by the bright rays of a glorious April kiss, was both unique and beautifully solemn. It wound its way through a lovely country, where herds were seen grazing, or in calm repose, ruminating; fields, laughing with rich abundance, and trees everywhere giving evidence of a new-born life of beauty and fragrance, in their early blooming and putting forth tender leaves of different exquisite hues in their early stages of foliage.

If ever the stern, sin-engendering heart of man is touched, it is at a plain country funeral of some esteemed son or daughter of that neighborhood, where there is a faithful, aged pastor, a friendly people, linked by the ties of kindred and kindness, where men of all conditions, rank, religion, party and station, blend their sorrows and fraternize together to pay the honest homage of their hearts to their late departed friend. A country funeral emphasizes religion, impresses the human mind with its own narrow conceptions and its entire helplessness against the Divine decrees, the insignificance of man and the shortness of his life, with the uncertainty of its tenure. How wonderful is the contrast with a rich man's funeral in the city! Flowers, furs, feathers, unsubstantial symbols of wealth, power and love! The suppressed sobs of one single neighbor at a country funeral is worth more than the roar of cannon and costly parade of a hired phalanx of mock mourners.

A funeral usually writes its wholesome lesson on the heart of every attendant, whether he be beggar or millionaire. Each burst of sincere grief is a practical sermon, more eloquent than anything that can be uttered on the occasion by the most erudite and oratorical divine. To deeply feel the solemnity of so sad an occasion, one must experience it in the solemn hush of the country, when it is lazily reposing under the still, genial sunshine of a soft, reviving spring day. Nature is then writing in her brilliant types, the evidences of a glorious resurrection after death and decay.

For the Maryland Farmer.

SHENANDOAH CO., Va., April 24th.

We feel tempted to exclaim, will the spring-time ever come again? For the past few weeks we have looked for it in vain, until hope deferred not only maketh the heart sick, but the outward man seems dwindling into insignificant proportions for the want of appetizing viands to brace the system and maintain the proper equipoise. It would be useless to tell how many times the familiar quotation suggests itself to the mind, of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring," for one would almost imagine that dame Nature had been despoiled of her birth-right, and her buds and beauty bullied into perpetual sleep. While hope still lingered and expectation was rife of alternatè sunshine and April showers, our ardor was somewhat cooled on yesterday, the twenty-third, by a shower of hail, so small at first, as to be scarcely perceptible, and only recognized by the pattering against the window panes. In a very short time, however, it merged into a regular snow storm, the flakes falling so thickly and rapidly that you could not see a hundred yards before you. From the chamber window, only a few feet from where I sat, the peas, onions and strawberries, (some of the later in bloom,) began gradually to disappear, and by noon were completely covered with a mantle of snow. And still it continued to snow at intervals, until towards evening. Then the sun came out before setting. This morning I walked to the poultry yard over the frozen snow, muffled in a heavy winter shawl and over shoes. I forgot the lined gloves, but before reaching the fire felt the want of them. This evening the sun shines with a genial warmth, the grain fields wear a brighter green, and nature seems radiant with promises again. So we find ourselves trusting to her smiles again, capricious as she is, ever changeful in her moods, still hoping by the aid of a beneficent providence, she may yet send us a bountiful harvest.

The scarcity of provisions of all kinds during the past year, makes it all the more desirable and necessary for a successful growth the present season. We trust it may come to gladden the heart of man and give strength and sustenance to the flocks and herds.

At present, planting and hoeing are at a stand still; the ground not being sufficiently thawed to be mellowed by the hoe. Many persons, anticipating an early season, and somewhat pressed by their wants, have planted early and lost their entire crop. A lady friend lost all her tomato plants a fortnight ago. It was hoped at the time

that would be the last cold snap. Present indications suggest a large amount of patience, linked with unflinching courage and perseverance, with the motto, "Work and Wait" indelibly impressed upon the mind, and it may not be irrelevant to add, we may reap in due season if we faint not.

Next in order are the flowers. They, too, are nipped and blighted. Would that were all; there would not be so sad a story to record. The venerable form of the mother that bent over them, twining their delicate tendrils around the trellis, and linking them in thought with some dear child or association of bygone days; after many years of patient waiting passed to her home in the skies. Something more than four score and four years of allotted pilgrimage on earth. A half century of companionship with this noble, christian mother, could I do less in this fragmentary sketch, than drop this humble, grateful tribute to the memory of one so inexpressibly dear and precious. And as the leaves unfold their beauty to the eye, and the buds expand into full blown flowers, may we not know that the germ of that pure life begun on earth, hath bloomed into a full and perpetual garland of immortality in the paradise of God? Thus, the memory of a good and useful life will scatter its fragrance around our daily walks, inciting to more active and earnest effort in the paths of duty, until we, too, shall be gathered into one family above, where clothed in the righteousness of Christ, we will gain abundant entrance into the joys prepared for those who love the Lord, and who are sealed with the promise of eternal life.

M. A. G.

### Reminiscences of Baltimore.

EDWARD C. PINKNEY.

One of the chief ornaments of Baltimore society was Miss Isabella Pinkney, daughter of the famous orator, William Pinkney. The position acquired by her father as the leader of the American bar, minister to half the courts of Europe, and Attorney-General of the United States, opened to his daughter the best society of the time. At an early age she married Joseph White, whose father, Dr. John Campbell White, was one of the leaders of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Foreseeing the disastrous termination of that ill-advised outbreak, he escaped to America and settled in Baltimore, where he became one of the leading physicians. One of Isabella's brothers was Edward C.

Pinkney, who was pronounced by Edgar A. Poe to be the finest of American lyric poets. At an early age he entered the navy, where he passed six years, resigning in 1822, in order to challenge his superior officer, Commodore Ridgely, who had unwittingly given some offence to the junior officer. The commodore having declined the challenge, the fiery young midshipman posted him in the streets of Baltimore. After leaving the navy, Edward Pinkney studied law, and in 1824 was admitted as a member of the Baltimore bar. At that time, one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in the city was Georgiana, daughter of Marcus McCausland, an Irish gentleman who settled in Baltimore toward the close of the last century. He had a large family of daughters, all of whom were beautiful, but Georgiana surpassed the rest. Her eyes were of a deep violet color; her glossy black hair fell over a forehead exquisitely shaped, and as pure and white as polished marble, while on her cheek the rose and lily were equally blended. She played the harp and sang divinely. Her beauty and accomplishment made her a much admired belle.

A lady living in Baltimore, remembers seeing one evening, Edward Pinkney, Charles Carroll Harper and Charles Carroll, the grandson of the signer, surrounding Miss McCausland, who was singing some favorite ballad while accompanying herself on the harp. These gentlemen were all lovers of the fair Georgiana, but young Pinkney carried the day by his manly beauty, his dashing manners, and the sweetness of his love songs. It was this lady to whom was addressed his beautiful serenade:

"Look out upon the stars, my love,  
And shame them with thine eyes,  
On which than on the lights above  
There hang more destinies.  
Night's beauty is the harmony  
Of blending shades and lights;  
Then lady, up—look out and be  
A sister to the night!

"Sleep not; thy image wakes for aye  
Within my watching breast.  
Sleep not; from her soft sleep should fly  
Who robs all hearts of rest.  
Nay, lady, from thy slumbers break,  
And make this darkness gay  
With lips whose brightness well might make  
Of darker nights a day."

Mrs. Somerville, another Baltimore lady inspired his grateful "Health," beginning:

"I fill this cup to one made up  
Of loveliness alone—  
A woman of her gentle sex  
The seeming paragon;  
To whom the better elements  
And kindly stars have given  
A form so fair that like the air,  
'Tis less of earth than heaven."

Edward Pinkney and Georgiana McCausland were married on the 12th October, 1824, a few days after the groom had completed his twenty-second year. In 1825, Pinkney's poems were published in a thin volume, which is now so scarce that it has become one of the rare books in American literature. Although these poems were mostly written when the poet was only twenty years old, they show no evidence of immaturity. They possess an originality, beauty of rhythm, and a delicacy of imagination which seemed to proclaim to the world a master of song in the young Baltimore poet. Having shown what he could do, he did not continue his poetical career, but accepted the position of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Maryland. In December, 1827, he was chosen editor of the *Marylander*, a powerful political journal, at that time published in Baltimore. In this new position the versatility of his talents was displayed in a new field. Those who had admired his poetical genius and his legal ability were astonished to find a young man of twenty-five, successfully coping with trained veterans in journalism. The independence and dignity with which he defended the truth, and the boldness with which he exposed falsehood attracted the attention of the country, and a brilliant career seemed opening before him. But his days were already numbered. Early in the spring of 1828 a cruel malady obliged him to relinquish his editorial duties, and on the 11th of April, while his relatives were weeping for the loss of one so young, so beautiful, and so gifted, he begged them "not to weep for him, for his death was a blessing," and expired without a sigh or a struggle. His remains now lie in Greenmount cemetery, where so many of the honored dead of Baltimore are buried.—EUGENE L. DIDIER, in *Harper's Magazine* for June.

## The Gypsy Flower Pot.

We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Fiske, manufacturer, New York, for the following neat ornament for the flower garden or the lawn. It is unique and very tasty in design, yet quite inexpensive. Durability and beauty are combined. We may furnish



hereafter other representations of garden ornaments, such as vases, &c., made of iron and zinc, for the adornment of grounds about town and country homes, just now, being the time when such beautiful features in the lawn are looked for. We are always willing to assist our friends in the procurement of such out-door embellishments.

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GRATEFUL TO INVALIDS—Floreston cologne is grateful to invalids, because it is refreshing without the sickening effect of most perfumes.